

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.27

1898

Price List and

Descriptive

Catalogue of

AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS



F. BARTELDES & Co.

1898

KANSAS SEED HOUSE

LAWRENCE,
KANSAS.



OFFICE:
804 Massachusetts St.

WAREHOUSES:
805, 807, 809 AND 811 New Hampshire St.

Office of KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

804 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

To our Friends and Customers:

In presenting to you our annual catalogue and price list for 1898, we take pleasure in thanking you for the liberal patronage you have given us, and respectfully ask for a continuance of the same for the future.

Nothing for which money is expended makes so large returns as **Seeds**, if they are *good*. Nothing causes greater vexation than *worthless* seeds. If you wish to avoid disappointment, don't rely on seeds peddled over the country and *sold on commission—the chances are against their vegetating*. We send **out no seeds on commission**.

Having done an extensive seed business in our glorious state of Kansas during thirty-six years, we know more and can advise our customers better in regard to those kind of seeds which are best adapted to our soil and climate, than any of the Eastern Seed Houses. While we test all our Seeds, and take every precaution, by personal supervision, that all seeds sent out by us shall be **Reliable, Fresh and Genuine**, but at the same time it must be distinctly understood **that we send no goods with warranty, expressed or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop**. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded. Our prices you will find just as low as those of any other reliable seed house. We guarantee our weight and measures accurate, and that our **packets are well filled**.

Our Vegetable Seeds.—We have spared no pains and cost to procure a stock of fine quality, growing most of them ourselves or having them grown for us by the best and most reliable growers in America and Europe, and feel confident that they will prove satisfactory even to the most critical gardeners.

Our Flower Seeds are all fresh, imported from the best houses in Europe. We have a fine and selected stock. Try them.

We are headquarters for **Tree Seeds**, and carry a large stock. Nurserymen and parties having timber claims can rely on getting their seeds from us fresh and good.

We carry a large and choice stock of **Grass Seeds** adapted to the climate of Western States. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market price.

Terms of Sale.—Cash with order. REMITTANCES may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in registered letters. We will take postage stamps in any amount. Express money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made.

Seeds by Mail.—We will furnish all Garden Seeds at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clover, Grain and Grass Seeds, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance fifteen cents per quart, or eight cents per pound, to cover postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight.—Heavy seeds can be sent at lower rates by express or freight. Full shipping directions are requested with order, and will be strictly observed.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request that correspondents will give us plainly their name, post office, county and state, with order.

Special Premiums.—With all orders for Garden or Flower Seeds at Catalogue Prices amounting to \$1.00 and over we will send either some extra Flower or Garden Seeds gratis, variety and quantity to be governed by the size of your order and our liberality, or will send the *Kansas Farmer*, a weekly agricultural paper published in Topeka, for six months gratis, or will send the *Farm Journal*, a monthly agricultural paper published in Philadelphia, for one year gratis. Please be particular and state which premium you prefer. This offer does not apply to special collections.

To our customers we feel grateful for their long continued patronage. From those who have never dealt with us we ask a trial order.

Respectfully yours,

F. BARTELDES & CO.

P. S.—If you are a dealer, send for our General Wholesale Price List. If you are a market gardener, send for our Gardener's Price List. If you are a nurseryman, send for our Nurseryman's List. Correspondence solicited.

INDEX.

Novelties.....	page 1 to 8	Field Seeds.....	page 76 to 79
Garden Seeds.....	" 9 to 47	Lawn Grass.....	" 75
Seed Corn.....	" 22 to 24	Non-Saccharine Sorghum.....	" 80
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes.....	" 42	Tree Seeds.....	" 81 to 87
Herbs.....	" 48	Nursery Stock.....	" 87 to 89
Flower Seeds.....	" 49 to 67	Oil Cake, Fertilizer, Egg Food.....	" 90
Bird Seeds and Flowering Bulbs.....	" 68	Table of Weights.....	" 91
Special Premiums and Col'tions.....	" 69	Implements, etc.....	" 92 to 96
Clover and Grass Seeds.....	" 70 to 75		

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postage on Peas, Beans and Corn is 15 Cents; on Onion Sets 10 Cents per quart Extra.

ORDER SHEET.—KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

Please to be particular to WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS DISTINCTLY AND IN FULL with each order. We are continually receiving orders where this is neglected, and are obliged to retain them until we hear again from the writer. Be sure to give Express Office, as some orders can be sent better and cheaper by prepaid Express than by Mail.

ORDER EARLY, so the order can be filled before the stock is broken.

No Goods Sent C. O. D. Our Terms are Cash with All Orders.

F. BARTELDES & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Please forward the following order:

Your Name

Postoffice

County

State

Express Office

[If different from post office.]

Amount Enclosed, Postoffice Order, \$
“ “ Express Order, \$
“ “ Check or Draft, \$
“ “ Cash, - - - \$
“ “ Stamps, - - - \$
Total, \$

Date 189.....

Additional Order Sheets Sent on Application.

Bushels. Quarts. Pints. Pounds. Quinces. Packages.

NAMES OF SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED.

PRICE.

NOVELTIES

.. AND ..

Recent Introductions of Merit.



Kansas Sunflower Corn.

Kansas Sunflower Corn.—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging one foot in length and about two inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing for us this year in ninety days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder.

Have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yielder and can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large early yellow corn. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.50.



Iowa Silver Mine Corn.

Iowa Silver Mine Corn.—The stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 feet from the ground. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length and often weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound. They are very uniform in size and shape, with 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. It matures in about 90 days, being about one week earlier than Champion White Pearl. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 200 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.50.



Early White Cory Corn.

Early White Cory Corn.—Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest Cory. For a strictly first early for first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with *Early White Cory*. We offer northern grown extra early, matured seed. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50.



New Emerald Parsley.

New Emerald Parsley.—Distinct in appearance from any of the other varieties, being of a lighter and more brilliant shade of green. The plant is of dwarf habit, with leaves finely cut and very curly. To growers for the market, as well as for private gardens, we commend this sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



Extra Long White Spine Cucumber.



Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

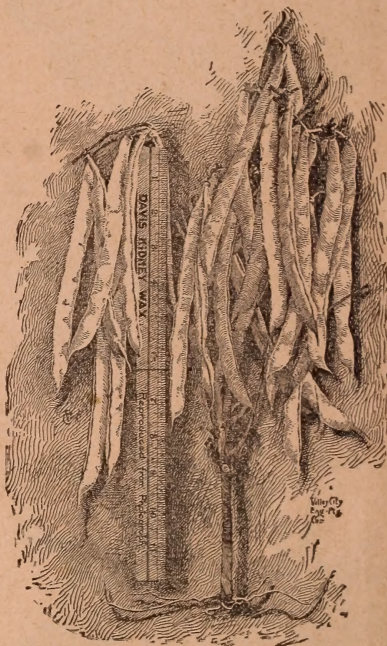
Davis Kidney Wax.—It is unequalled for productiveness, compact and upright growth, earliness, hardiness, handsome appearance, and selling and shipping qualities. The plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth, carrying the pods well to the center and up from the ground. In productiveness, it is astonishing, it will produce a third more bushels of pods to the acre than other kinds.

The pods are long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and, when fit for use, are quite stringless and of fine flavor.

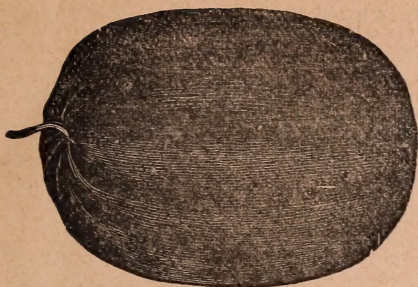
One of the main points of superiority over other sorts is its extreme hardiness and shipping qualities. Another good point of merit is the plants produce a very small portion of waste or second quality pods

There is nothing we can so highly recommend for market gardeners and canners use; and in conclusion may say, that this new Bean is bound to become the most popular and standard wax sort. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.

New Pink Plume.—The stalks of this magnificent new Celery are of clear, creamy white, shaded with a beautiful delicate pink. In flavor it is sweeter than the red varieties, having a strong "Celery" flavor, and preferred by Celery lovers wherever known. The foliage is white, serrated like the White Plume, and the plants bleach naturally. It has the long keeping qualities for which red Celeries are noticeable, and the faint tint of pink makes it wonderfully attractive for table use. It has no tendency to rust, and owing to its white tops matures and blanches as early as the famous White Plume. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.



Davis Kidney Wax.



"Cole's Early" Watermelon.

Sweetheart Watermelon.

A new melon of excellent quality, and one that is sure to become a popular and standard variety. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Rocky Ford Watermelon.

New Zealand Spinach.

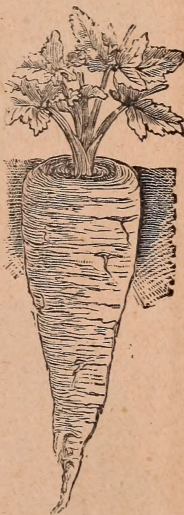
This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities where the ordinary Spinach does badly. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of the other kinds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



New Zealand Spinach.

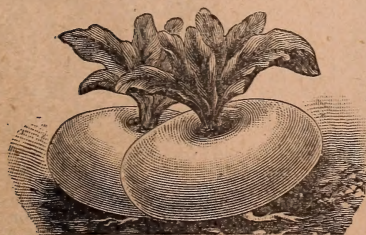
Magnum Bonum Parsnip.

It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, flesh fine grained, and of excellent quality. The best variety for the market or home garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 75c.



Magnum Bonum Parsnip.

Early White Milan Turnip.—As early as the Early Purple Top Milan, and possesses all of its good qualities. The entire bulb, inside and out, is clear ivory-white in color; the outer surface is perfectly smooth. It grows so quickly that even the outer surface of the bulb is quite tender. Its table qualities are unequalled, being of most delicate flavor and tempting appearance. It will undoubtedly find a welcome in our markets, as, in addition to the heavy crop assured by its adaptability for close planting, it will be found to be fit for use at least a week earlier than any other white variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.



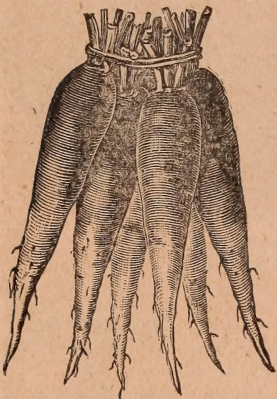
Early White Milan Turnip.



White Multiplier Onion Sets.

thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small beets for early market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 60c.

Barteldes Glass Radish.—This new radish comes from the same gardener in Denver, Colo., who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long Radish of light pink color, white tipped of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.



Barteldes Glass Radish.

Tried by us and other seedmen this season it was pronounced one of the finest among the Radishes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Not's Excelsior Pea.—Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long handsome pods, closely packed with large



Not's Excelsior Pea.

peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known. The genuine Stock of this pea is very limited and it will be some time before it can come into general use. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 12 inches. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Danish Ball Head or Holland Cabbage.—The variety known as Ball Head has been selected and perfected for more than fifty years by the Danish Gardeners, they prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for winter cabbage, and annually export large quantities to London and other ports. It will stand long journeys and keep far into the spring and is of most rich and mild taste. Heads round as a ball, of good size, solid and very fine grained, of extremely delicate cooking quality. Last year the demand for the Ball Head Cabbage was far greater than we anticipated, and consequently our supply was exhausted long before the season was over. We have this year secured a much larger lot of this most excellent cabbage. Pkt. 5c. oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.



Danish Ball Head or Holland Cabbage.



Crosby Egyptian Beet.



White's Excelsior Purple.

White's Excelsior Purple.—Originated in Iowa by a tomato specialist—White—who makes the following claims: The vine are the largest, strongest growers of any of the purple tomatoes. Foliage a beautiful dark green. The fruit sets in clusters and grow to great size; are of a purple or rich dark-red color. The vines bear immense crops of this fine fruit, which hold their size until last of the season. The fruit is free from cracks or rot and ripen up well around the stem. They are nearly solid, the seed cavities are small and contain but few seed; the skin tough, and for shipping have no equal, as they will stand up from two to three days longer than any other purple tomato, a fact which should commend them to all who grow tomatoes for shipping long distances. In fact the gardener growing for home market, the grower who is growing for canning, or the grower who is shipping will find Excelsior the tomato to fill any demand for which tomatoes are needed. Wherever introduced they have become the standard. Excelsior is now being grown by many of the leading tomato shippers of the south.

Our stock is obtained direct from the originator and is genuine. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.



Extra Early Purple Advance.

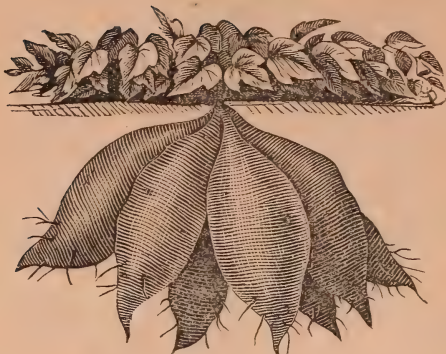
Extra Early Purple Advance.—This variety also originated in Iowa by the originator of White's Excelsior, who gives the following description: For some years eastern seedmen have claimed much for Early Advance as one of the best extra early tomatoes, and they were right in their claim. But the old Advance was a red.

In growing this for first early the originator found, by chance, one vine with purple fruit, and from this one vine has bred up a very select stock. While this has the same extra early qualities of the old Advance, yet it has other points of excellence. The fruit is larger, the vines better croppers, they are perfectly smooth and of fine quality. Extra earliness is the greatest recommendation for Extra Early Purple Advance, as in this we have a variety that will lead all others by from a week to ten days. Good size and sells readily. To get best results from this variety the plants should be transplanted several time and finally set in good, rich soil and pushed from start to finish. Every gardener who wishes the cream of the market on early tomatoes should plant Extra Early Purple Advance. Our stock, like Excelsior, is direct from originator and warranted genuine. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.



Grand Rapids Musk Melon.

Grand Rapids Musk Melon.—The earliest large Musk Melon. A new, extra early, yellow-fleshed sort of handsome shape. It is a most profitable sort to the gardeners on account of its size, attractive appearance and its extreme earliness. Its flavor is not as good as that of the Osage, Chicago Market or other standard melons, but it is ready for market before any other large Melon can be picked, and that fact insures its ready sales. It is undoubtedly a "money maker," and every melon grower should try them. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



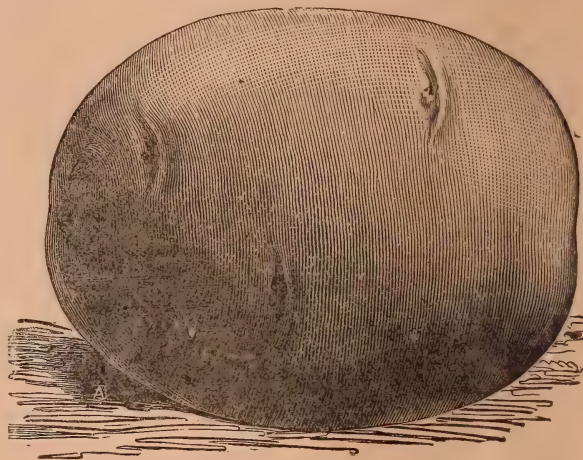
The Vineless Sweet Potato.

and most marketable crop of any variety in existence. Our supply is very limited, Pk. \$2, bbl. \$5.

The Triumph Potato.—

This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South, from where it is shipped to northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its beautiful appearance.

Our supply is very limited. Pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$5.



The Triumph Potato.

Beautiful, Fragrant Cinnamon Vine.



Cinnamon Vine.

The Cinnamon Vine is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines, covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty; perfectly hardy—thriving everywhere, and once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight to the possessor. The Vines often run twenty-five feet or more, and when trained over and about a window or veranda is universally admired, while its many clusters of delicate white flowers send out an amount of cinnamon fragrance that is as truly wonderful as it is indescribable. They are grown from roots or tubes, and are sure to grow well in any locality. Price of single tuber 5c., per dozen, 50c.

NEW DWARF ROSE.

Blooming is continuous throughout the summer.



The flowers are single, semi double and double.

Rosier Multiflora, New Dwarf Rose.—Height twenty inches. This variety comes to us from France. They commence blooming when about three inches high, like annuals they germinate, flower and produce seed within a year. Blooming is continuous throughout the summer, but is naturally more abundant the second season. The flowers are single, semi-double and double in almost equal proportions, and present almost all the variations of color found in other roses. A young plant raised from seed sown January 15th expanded its fruit flowers three months later.

CULTIVATION.—Sow from January to March in cold frame, and plant out in April. *The plant flowers the first year*, and their beauty increases the second and following year. The seeds germinate immediately it is sown, and the plants commence to flower within two months. Pkt. 25c.

Branching Aster.—These asters are of real value both for garden decoration and for cutting; the flowers are large, four inches across, are very double, and of the purest colors; and being borne on unusually long stems they very gracefully lend themselves to artistic arrangements in vases. The fact that they bloom so late, commencing with us about the first of September and continuing until killed by frost, renders these Asters of exceptional value. The plants are strong, luxuriant growers, eighteen inches to two feet high. Packet, mixed colors, 25c.

Morning Glory, Imperial Japanese.—The size and beauty of the flower is wonderful, measuring from four to six inches in diameter, remaining open much longer than the ordinary variety. The colors of the flowers are of incomparable beauty, the solid colors range through various shades, others are striped, starred and spotted, the leaves are vivid green, silvery yellow, and mottled. Pkt. 25c.

Petunias, Giants of California.—The flowers are of incomparable beauty, most of them being ruffled or fringed on the edges, and of enormous dimensions, four to five inches across. Their greatest beauty lies in the varieties of colors, some rich and gorgeous, others of the most delicate shades. Pkt. 25c.

Pansies, Sweet Scented.—Blossoms measure from two to two and one-half inches across, colors white, lemon, orange, scarlet, crimson, maroon, lavender, purple, rose, black, blue, silver gray, etc. The plants are of easy culture, and more vigorous than the ordinary variety. Flower stems long, and as sweet scented as the violet. Pkt. 25c.

SALT BUSH

IS VALUABLE!

**Grows on Any Soil Without Water.--Twenty Tons to the Acre.
The Forage Plant for Alkali Soils.**

One plant will cover 500 square feet of alkali soil in one season, and will cover the ground with a matting of from six to eight inches thick. It remains green all winter and will yield an average harvest of 20 tons to the acre. It produces wool and mutton of superior quality. Horses fed on it seem to be possessed of inexhaustible endurance.

So thoroughly and effectively does it absorb alkali that soil on which it has never been possible to grow crops, becomes converted to productive, profitable property after a crop of Salt Bush has covered it. One plowing will easily eradicate the bush and leave the soil in good condition for other crops.

Prof. Forrer for many years in charge of government experimental stations, and now stationed in California, has written a very valuable article on this new forage plant, which is destined to reclaim and make fertile many thousand acres of arid and unproductive western America. His experiments and actual tests have shown that Salt Bush is a hardy, dry air plant, capable of thrifty and substantial growth in any sort of soil. Its nutritious strength is nearly equal

to alfalfa. Horses will not eat it readily at first, but speedily develop a ravenous appetite for it. Hogs, sheep and cattle, however, are extremely fond of it, and chickens will leave almost any other food and eat it in preference, if it is in reach. Mr. Forrer's experiments show that it will stand cold to a temperature of 10 degrees, and heat to 150 degrees.


Experiments in California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, Utah, South Carolina and Florida by private parties, have been uniformly successful, and the unanimous opinion of all is that it is a God-Send.



DIRECTIONS.

The land to be sown should be plowed, and reasonably well pulverized by the harrow or other tool. At least a disc harrow should be used to loosen the soil and give the seeds not only an opportunity to germinate, but the young plants the condition favorable to become speedily established. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre, if evenly scattered over the surface. The seed should be mixed with ten times its weight of sand or ashes to facilitate its distribution. Sow the seed before a rain, if possible, on well pulverized soil, and slightly cover it with a light harrow or brush. If desired, plants may be grown by sowing the seed in boxes or garden bed, covering very lightly, and planting out the seedlings when one or two inches high, seven to eight feet apart. If the weather is dry when planting, supply a little water to each plant.

Price of Salt Bush Seed—\$2.00 per pound, 75c. per quarter pound, and 20c. per ounce. Sent by mail free of extra charge.



Descriptive Catalogue

Of . . .

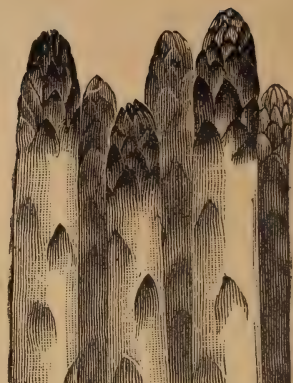
GARDEN SEEDS.

Garden Seeds by Mail.

We will furnish Garden Seeds, at the prices on the following list, post paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittances 15 cents per quart to cover postage.



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans.



Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus.



Golden-Eyed Wax Beans.

Ger. Spargel.

ASPARAGUS.

Italian, Asparagi.

Sow early in Spring in drills two inches deep, rows one foot apart; keep clear from weeds by frequent weeding. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, which should be made rich by plenty of manure. The perfection of the shoots depends mainly upon the favorable condition of the soil. Set the plants in the rows about one foot apart, with crown of the root three inches below the surface. Every Fall remove the stalks and apply a good dressing of manure, which it would be well to stir in the following Spring with a liberal dressing of fine salt.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to thirty sprouts from one to one and a half inch in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

The Palmetto.—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is becoming fast the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Columbia Mammoth White.—An entirely new and magnificent variety of asparagus, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 to 90 per cent white plants from seed. There is no question but this is the greatest advance of the last quarter century in Asparagus improvements, and no grower can afford to be without it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Can supply Roots of above varieties at 25c. per dozen by mail, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000, at express office here.

Ger. Bohne.

BEANS.

Ital. Fagioli.

BUSH OR SNAP-SHORT VARIETIES.—(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

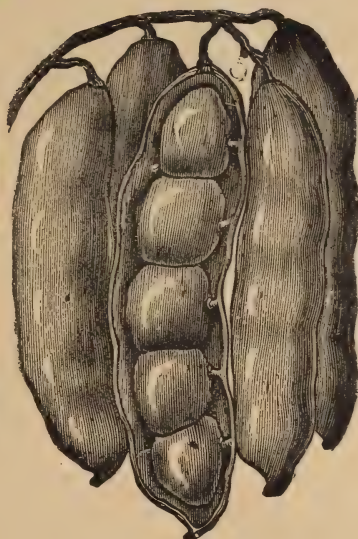
Davis Kidney Wax Beans.—See novelties.

Early Mohawk.—About the hardiest; will endure a slight frost, and hence valuable for first planting; productive and excellent. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.



BEETS.
Dewing's Blood Turnip.
Early Blood Turnip.

Eclipse.
Egyptian.



King of Garden Lima Bean.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.—An early snap-short variety, producing edible pods 30 days after germination. Very bushy; erect. Pods long, flat, straight. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Improved Early Red Valentine.—Is ten days earlier than any other stock of Valentine beans ever offered. In addition to this, it is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods than does any other strain of this variety. A single trial cannot but convince the most skeptical that it is all we claim. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Refugee, or Brown Speckled Valentine.—Matures in 40 days after germination; pods round and fine in flavor. Habit of growth vigorous—requires twice the ordinary room. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Dwarf Black Wax.—Known in many locations as "Butter Beans." A very superior Snap-short, ripening among the first earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish-white, fine flavor. Continues in bearing 40 days. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Golden Wax.—This variety is pronounced to be the very best dwarf bean known. The pods are large, long, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich golden wax color. As a Snap Bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a Shell Bean, for Winter use, it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Dwarf White Wax.—An excellent new Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table 37 days from germination, continuing long in edible condition. Habit of vine semi-procumbent. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—We consider this new variety the best of all the wax beans. It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very large, long, tender, stringless, and of a fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax, and out yields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.



White Klein Wanzleben.

SUGAR BEETS.

Vilmorin Improved.

Flageolet Wax.—This is really one of the most valuable varieties for either private or market garden purposes. It is as early as either the Black or Golden Wax sorts, and has a peculiar value in the fact that it is nearly always exempt from rust. The pods are of very large size, often a foot in length, exceedingly succulent and tender. It is an enormously productive variety. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Golden-Eyed Wax.—This is an early and vigorous growing variety, yielding a great profusion of tender pods of a beautiful waxy appearance. The vines grow about one and a half feet high, holding the pods well off the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. It is singularly free from blight and rust. The pods are flat, larger than the Golden Wax, and very nearly as large as the Flageolet Wax. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Canadian Wonder Bean.—This dwarf bean is of such great value as to fully justify the name "Wonder." In growth, the plant is dwarf and compact. The pods, produced in marvelous abundance, are very tender, delicate in flavor, of beautiful shape and grow from twelve to sixteen inches in length. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Dwarf Horticultural.—Vines compact. Pods medium length. It is undoubtedly the best variety for green shelled beans, in which condition they are very large; also good as a shelled bean for winter use. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Large White Kidney.—Excellent as a shelled bean, green or ripe. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Large White Marrow or Cornhill.—A large, round, oval, white bean, of excellent quality, shelled green or dry. Very tender, rich, and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—The New Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans. The New Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. The size of the leaves are like small Lima. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Broad Windsor.—This class is very hardy, and should be planted as soon as the soil is in good state in the spring. Plant 4 inches and two inches deep, in hills 4 feet apart. To insure well filled pods, pinch off the tops as soon as pods begin to set. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.



Kidney Wax Bean.



Yellow Six Weeks Bean.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—It is the true Brush form of the old Large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, forming a circular brush two to two and a half feet in diameter, yielding from fifty to one hundred and fifty fine pods similar to those grown on the Large, White Lima Pole Bean. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

Ger. Stangenbohne.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING.

Ital. Fagioli.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

Large White Lima or Butter.—Richest and finest flavor, and estimated to be the best of pole beans. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

Carolina.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod, not so imposing in appearance, but valuable; offers great possibility of more satisfactory return for labor expended than the more tender Lima. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

King of the Garden Lima.—Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

Lazy Wife.—This sort is very popular in many localities. As its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or on corn. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

White Creaseback.—The best early green podded pole bean, a good grower and exceedingly productive. The pods grow from five to six inches long, perfectly round, and are entirely stringless, very fleshy and of superb quality. An unusually good market and shipping sort. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

Horticultural.—A showy bean, maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

White Dutch Case Knife.—An excellent bean, used either as a snap-short, shelled as the Lima, or for soaking when dry in winter. Prolific, maturing in sixty days. A favorite bean in the South. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Cutshort or Cornhill.—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, round and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white, covered at one end partially over the whole surface with reddish brown dots. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.



Snowball Cauliflower.



Surehead Cabbage.

Kentucky Wonder.—Vines vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, dun colored. A very prolific sort, with very showy pods. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.—The Early Golden Cluster begins to bear early in July, and continues until frost; pods are six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of three to six and are of a beautiful golden yellow color, and the flavor is most delicious. It can be used shelled or as a string bean. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.

Ger. *Rothe Ruebe.*

BEET—FOR TABLE.

Ital. *Barbabietole.*

Crosby's Early Egyptian.—See novelties.

The Lentz.—It is as early as the Egyptian but larger and of better quality, color a dark red, flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young. Very productive, good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Egyptian Extra Early Turnip.—The earliest of all the beets, growing with the rapidity of a radish; not desirable after others can be obtained. Bulb globular or flattened at the poles; flesh quite dark. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Eclipse.—It is as early as Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm, small top, very sweet, very fine, and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its other numerous good qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Blood Red Turnip.—Here we have the old stand-by, the turnip-beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it; suffice it to say, it is the best variety for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Edmand's Blood Turnip.—Of handsome round shape; the skin is very deep blood-red in color; the flesh also very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality; the beets grow regularly of good marketable size, not growing over large and coarse as do many sorts of the turnip beet when they have plenty of room. They mature early and have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch beet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Dewing's Blood Turnip.—An excellent red turnip beet, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip. The roots are of good, uniform size, smooth and handsome. The flesh is quite rich in color, and very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Long Purple Egg Plant.



Mashroom.



Vienna Kohlrabi.

Long Blood Red.—An old standard variety, used both for table and cattle; resists drought better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten or twelve ton can be grown to the acre. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.—A distinct vegetable, and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time, it will be fit to use before them. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

BEEF FOR STOCK.

[Special Prices for Large Lots.]

Red Top Sugar Beet.—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long-top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Silesian Sugar.—This is the old well known form of sugar beet long raised in this country for feeding, and the variety mainly grown abroad for sugar. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad—used here for stock feed; skin cream color; flesh white; an average of fifteen tons can be produced per acre. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

White Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet.—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and growing deeply suffik in the ground, and is claimed to yield under average conditions about 16 tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Long Red Mangold Wurzel.—A very productive variety. In England eighty tons have been grown to the acre. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Mammoth Long Red Mangold Wurzel.—A particularly fine stock of Mangold. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular in shape. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Yellow Globe Mangold Wurzel.—More delicate than the long red; more easily pulled; seventy tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

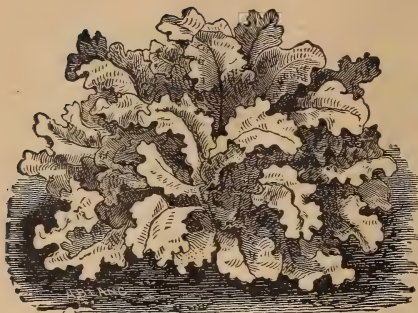
Golden Tankard Mangold Wurzel.—This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable varieties to grow for stock, as it is an enormous cropper, and said to be one of the most nutritious Mangold in cultivation. Color bright yellow. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Ger. Blaeter Kohl.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

It. Salato Ricciolina.

Dwarf Green German.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage. Desirable in every garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Giant Curled Mustard.



Water Cress.

German Dwarf Purple.—A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Ger. Spargel Kohl.

BROCCOLI.

It.

Sow early in Spring, and transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during the winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Ger. Sprossen Kohl.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS.

It. Verza Riccia.

Cultivated from the small heads that spring in considerable numbers from the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed in some parts of Europe, but here it has attracted but little attention. Sow in seed bed middle of spring, and transplant and manage as winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Ger. Kopf Kohl.

CABBAGE.

It. Cavoli.

The Hollander.—See novelties.

All-Head Early Cabbage.—It is the earliest of all large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Extra Early Express Cabbage.—Produces fair-sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed. Does not form as large a head as "Earliest Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbages for early market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Extra Early Etampes.—One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed in its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Early York.—This is one of the earliest varieties—deficient, however, in size, and without ability to stand the heat of the summer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Large York.—This succeeds the Early York, and is more desirable. It is of a large size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better, and on that account is much esteemed South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Winningstadt.—A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use but also for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



All Seasons Cabbage.



Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.

True Jersey Wakefield.—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.)

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun, and it produces very fine, large heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer.—This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but, being fully double the size, it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the "Wakefield"—about 12,000 to the acre—"Flat Dutch," "Winningstadt," etc., producing no larger heads, can only be grown at the rate of 8,000 to the acre. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

All Seasons.—A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Henderson's Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Henderson's in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to half as large again. As a rule, our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and too thin to be kept over winter; but the heads of this new cabbage being large and also thick through make it a most excellent variety, either for extreme early, for fall or spring market. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick.—This has proved to be a most excellent acclimated second early variety. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Our Excelsior.—We recommend this magnificent new variety highly. The Excelsior is a medium early, following the Henderson's Summer in close succession. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Fottler's Brunswick, but much larger. It is not equaled by any medium early cabbage we are acquainted with for sure solid heading, which it must be remembered is the highest recommendation for a cabbage which must mature in the trying heat of summer. Another remarkable feature is that it never cracks. Planted during July, it is an elegant winter variety. Market gardeners will find it an acquisition of decided value. We recommend all to try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, blueish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



All-Head Early Cabbage.



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Late Large Drumhead.—This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the preceding, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is, indeed, mammoth, ranging from that of a half bushel measure to that of a two bushel basket. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Surehead.—Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best cabbage for main crops. It is an uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit market gardeners, farmers and all lovers of good cabbage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Drumhead Savoy.—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Rock Red.—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Ger. Blumen Kohl.

CAULIFLOWER.

It. Cavoli Fiori.

Ear'y Paris.—A most excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

Extra Early Erfurt.—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from seven to ten inches in diameter. The surface of the flowerhead being so close, they possess the peculiar white, curly character so rarely attained in the climate of the United States. The plants are quite dwarf, and seldom fail to form a good size, symmetrical head or flower. We have a first and second quality; in ordering please state which you desire. 1st quality, pkt. 50c., oz. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$16, lb. \$60; 2d quality, pkt. 25c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8, lb. \$30.

Danish Snowball.—This variety, by innumerable trials, has established the claims made for it. The plants are very dwarf. The outer leaves are erect. The inner ones lap over the head so as to completely shade from the sun. We think it equal to the Henderson Snowball and consider it a valuable market variety. Pkt. 15c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8, lb. \$30.



CARROTS.

1. Early Forcing. 2. Danvers. 3. Long Orange.
4. Chantenay. 5. Ox-Heart. 6. Early Horn.

Salsify.

Mam. Sandwich Island.

Le Normand's Short Stem.—It is of dwarf growth, very early, hardy and stands dry weather. Is considered by the French gardeners to be one of the very best sorts. The curd is very close and uniform, and well protected by leaves, which renders it desirable for early use. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habit of growth, and with short outer leaves, thus allowing planting 30 inches apart each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 25c., oz. \$4, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$14, lb. \$50.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit to use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

Ger. Mochre.

CARROT.

It. Carote.

Extra Early Short Forcing.—An excellent forcing variety, very tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Chantenay.—One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth, heavy yielder and of fine table qualities. It grows 5 or 6 inches long; is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, tender, and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table and market use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Ox-heart, or Guerande.—This new French carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck, and of most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



CELERY.

Golden Self-blanching.

Golden Heart.

White Solid.

White Plume.

Boston Market.

Early Scarlet Horn.—A very early variety. Recommended both for the market and family garden. Texture fine, very delicate in flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Orange Danvers, Half Long.—A decided acquisition of the Half Long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes.—Top medium, finely divided, dark; roots medium, cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core: of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Long Orange.—The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock-feeding, for late summer and winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk, and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size, on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Large Yellow Belgian.—Same as above except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Ger. Sellerie.

CELERY.

It. Scdant.

Pink Plume.—See novelties.

Dwarf White.—More desirable for the private than market garden, the dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Heart white and crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Golden Heart.—A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf White sorts, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. It is a most striking and showy variety, for either market or private use. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Boston Market.—The most popular sort in the market of Boston, and the only one planted by the market gardeners of that vicinity. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single large one, and is remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

White Plume.—This new celery is valued because, naturally, the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and hearts are white, by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Golden Self-blanching.—The plant is of beautiful appearance, of close habit, compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicate flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Giant Pascal.—This is a green leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp, and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equaled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture this variety will give the best satisfaction. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Red.—The red varieties keep better through the winter, and are generally considered to be of superior flavor, and they are yearly becoming more popular. This is a mammoth sort, of deep, rich color, very crisp and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Large White.—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfier sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Half Dwarf.—When blanched it is of a yellowish-white, making it very ornamental for the table; is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch grown under the same conditions. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender, and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced, used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch).

The chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be shorn several times during the season. They are propagated by divisions of the root. The chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers, and a mass of green leaves, but equal the onion for flavoring soups and salads. Bulbs 25c. per bunch, post paid.

Ger. *Akersalat*.

CORN SALAD OR VETTIKOST.

Broad Leaved.—Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills: cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 80c.

Ger. *Cichorie*.

CHICORY.

It. *Cicoria*.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.—A hardy plant, introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for similar use. It may be used to good advantage and will pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut into small pieces, and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment to carrots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



SWEET CORN.

COLLARDS.

Georgia, Southern, or Creole.—This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row, when the proper size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Ger. Welschorn.

CORN.

Granturco Dolce.

SWEET OR SUGAR.—(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

White Cob Cory.—See novelties.

The Cory.—This new variety is nearly a week earlier than any others. It matures for table use in fifty-two days from planting. The ears are of fair size and handsome appearance, the corn is very sweet and of fine quality; we believe this variety to be the most profitable for market gardens. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Extra Early Adams.—One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk, three feet; not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Of weak habit, requiring good cultivation and land of high fertility. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Early Minnesota.—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long, and pointed. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Perry's Hybrid.—A very fine early variety, full as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Crosby's Early.—Most excellent variety, and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. This variety, with one or two of the early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.75.

Mammoth Evergreen.—This produces the largest ears of any sweet corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as two or three pounds; quality very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the evergreen, and the cobs are larger; the kernels being flatter, not horse-tooth shaped. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.75.

Egyptian.—This is the best of the large varieties of sweet corn. It is of vigorous habit, the stalks averaging about seven feet in height. Ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows of kernels of good size, and very productive. It is very sweet and tender, and of delicious flavor, surpassing all others. Invaluable for canning. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.75.

Country Gentleman.—The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Black Mexican.—The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white and is not equaled in tenderness by any other sort. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

POP CORN OR PARCHING.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)

White Pearl.—Our common market variety. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

White Rice.—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

Queen's Golden.—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.

FIELD CORN—SELECTED SEED.

(Postage 15c. per quart extra.)—Prices subject to fluctuation.

Kansas Sunflower.—See novelties.

Iowa Silver Mine.—See novelties.

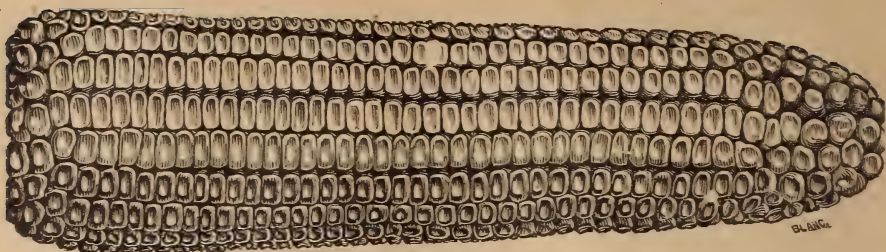
King of the Earliest (85 days).—The earliest Dent variety, ripening in 85 days, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of Dent or Flint corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Forsythe's Favorite (95 days).—Widely advertised as the most prolific white corn grown. It is a medium early variety; has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre; the ears are very large, grain deep and pure white. Have grown it for several years; it does well and can recommend it highly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Pride of the North (90 days).—This variety has smaller ears than late kinds, but is valuable to grow, as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grown eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care, from the original stock. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Improved Leaning (90 days).—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. It is extra early, and not a hard flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Champion White Pearl (100 days).—The stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We commend it highly. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.



Iowa Gold Mine.

Early Mastodon (100 days).—This new variety has the largest ear and largest grain of any early dent corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest shelled corn of all, being purely dent of two shades of white and yellow. Can be grown with equal success in all sections. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Hickory King (110 days).—This new corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field corn. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It both shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk or ears than any other variety. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

White Kansas King (110 days).—This new variety is the result of careful breeding of Champion White Pearl to Hickory King. It has medium high and very strong stalk and stands heavy winds and storms without being blown down. The ears set on heavy stems. It bears generally two ears to the stalk, and had some with as many as four to the stalk. The grains are long shaped like Champion White Pearl and the cob is small like Hickory King. The ears weigh heavy, averaging nearly one pound each and have ten to fourteen rows. This corn husks very easy. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

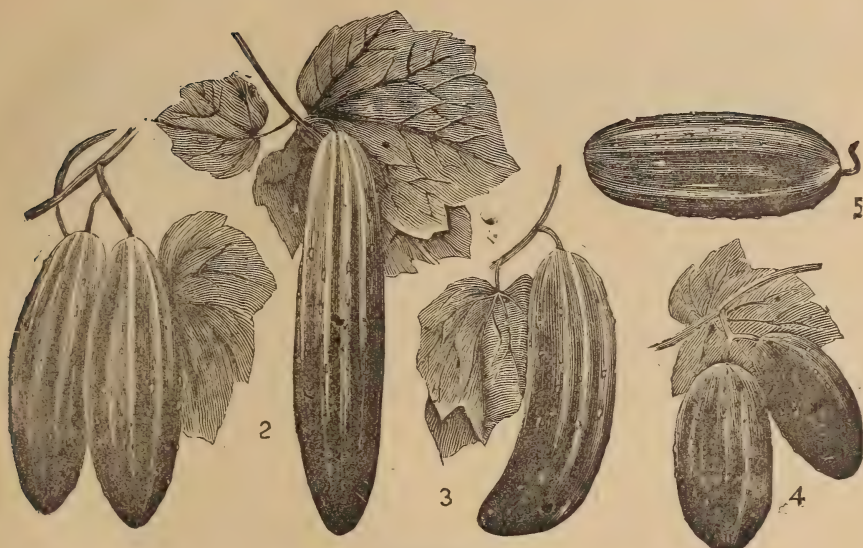
Eclipse (90 days).—This is one of the earliest and most prolific yellow corn ever introduced. The ear is a bright golden color, medium size, cob small, red and will mature in 90 days. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Riley's Favorite (95 days).—The grains are larger, deeper and softer than the Leaming; cob very small, ten to twenty rows to the ear. Stalks eight to ten feet high, producing generally two good ears from eight to ten inches long. Husks and shells very easy. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Golden Beauty (110 days).—The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be possible to have. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in one hundred to one hundred and ten days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 30c., bu. \$1.

Iowa Gold Mine (90 days).—It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 30c., bu. \$1.

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn.—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing two or three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, yields a finer flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c., bu. \$1.50.



1. Early Cluster. 2. Long Green. 3. Early Frame. 4. Early Russian. 5. White Spine.

CUCUMBERS.

Ger. Kresse.

CRESS OR PEPPER-GRASS.

It. Crescioni.

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

CRESS—TRUE WATER.

Is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

Ger. Gurke.

CUCUMBER.

It. Citrioli.

Japanese Climbing.—See novelties.

Extra Long White Spine.—See novelties.

Cool and Crisp.—The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, that are prominent at all stages of growth, giving the cucumber a very attractive appearance. This variety is the *earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers*, and is certain to become a standard sort. Color dark green, almost black. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

White Wonder.—The cucumbers are thickly set throughout the length of the vine and are uniform in color, shape and size. They average about eight inches long by two to two and a half inches through; the skin is thin, but tough, and the pearly white flesh is *exquisitely fine in quality*, quite brittle, and remains solid for a long time. The color is always ivory white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 60c.

New Everbearing.—It is of small size, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vine continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The one vine exhibits at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color and just the size for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Russian.—One of the earliest in cultivation; resembles the Early Frame, but is smaller and shorter, being only four inches long. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Giant Pera Cucumber.

Siberian.—Absolutely the earliest cucumber grown. Cucumbers five inches long, grown in open ground from the seed in fifty-five days. It is also a splendid free-bearing variety, and for early forcing purposes, or for slicing, it is the most valuable addition ever made. Try it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Cluster.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruits in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Short Green.—Excellent variety for table use, being tender and well flavored, hard, green pickles; comes into use a few days after the Early Cluster. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early White Spine.—This, a favorite market variety, belonging to the short-growing section, producing fruit of medium size, from six to eight inches in length, and two to three inches in diameter. It is a handsome fruit, deep green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Largely grown for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Frame.—Productive, of growth vigorous, early, fruits medium size and straight. Popular for both table use and pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners, and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines, color deep green. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Short Prolific Pickles.—A very short variety of the "Frame" type, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York state. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Boston Pickling.—A distinctive variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long, and a great producer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Tailby's Hybrid.—A cross of the Early White Spine on an English frame variety. Retaining the hardness of the former, it gains from the latter increased size, fine flavor, smooth beauty, and prolificness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Nichol's Medium Green.—This new variety is excellent as a pickle sort, and for forcing purposes there is no better variety. It is very productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Improved Long Green.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles, fruit long and slim, not surpassed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Giant Pera.—Variety remarkable for its great size, often attaining a length of eighteen inches and ten inches in circumference. Notwithstanding this immense size, their quality is excellent. They are fit to eat at all stages of their growth, even when full grown, and are free from the green cucumber taste. We know every purchaser of this seed will be immensely pleased. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

West India Gherkin.—This variety, used exclusively for pickling, is a species distinct from the common cucumber. It is very small, length from two to three inches, a strong growing sort, and should be planted five feet apart. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Ger. Endiven.

ENDIVE.

It. Indivia.

Green Curled.—A desirable salad, when bleached by exclusion from the sun. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Broad-leaved Batavian.—A large summer variety; very productive, and one of the best. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Barteldes Denver Market Lettuce.



Garlic.

*Ger. Eierpflanze.***EGG PLANT.***It. Belangiano.*

Early Long Purple.—This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive. Fruit long and of superior quality; good for general culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Large Round Purple.—Used both for private and market garden. The most imposing variety, productive, vigorous, good in quality; popular everywhere. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

GOURDS.

(See page 57, among flower seeds.)

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six or eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil. Per lb. 30c.

KOHL-RABI, TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.*Ger. Kohlrabi.**It. Colibano.*

Kohlrabi has been grown for several seasons at the Agricultural College farm at Manhattan, Kansas, for stock feed, with good success. They are planted and treated as cabbage, and after plants are properly started withstand the severest drought and yield big crops. The two Giant varieties are best for stock feed; they are better feed than Mangolds and sugar beets.

Early White Vienna.—The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

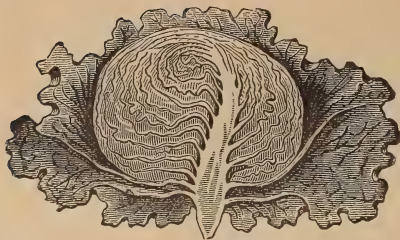
Large White Giant.—A good sort for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Large Purple Giant.—Differs from preceding only in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

*Ger. Salat.***LETTUCE.***It. Latuga.*

Barteldes Denver Market.—It is an early variety of Head Lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of Lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass, rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly and being of a light green color, the variety is much liked by market gardeners for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Hanson Lettuce.



Silver Ball Lettuce.



Leek.

Grand Rapids.—Leaves medium size, of light yellowish green color, much crimped and frilled, thin, but of very upright growth; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth; very little liable to rot; will stand without spoiling a week to ten days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Curled Silesian.—A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored salad long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Hanson.—The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh two and a half to three pounds, and measure about one and a half feet in diameter. Color, green outside and white within; free from any bitter or unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Prize Head.—It forms a mammoth head, and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to run to seed, of superior flavor and very hard. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Curled Simpson.—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Ear y Tennis Ball.—The best variety of head or cabbage lettuce for growing under glass. Very hardy. Leaves thick, crisp and tender, forming under glass a compact head, but apt, unless planted very early, to be loose and open in the air. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Cabbage, or Dutch Butter-Head.—Produces fine, greenish-white, large heads of extra quality, remarkably tender and crisp, sure to head; of quick growth. It is one of the best for forcing, and also for summer use, as it is slow to shoot to seed and resists heat well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Silver Ball.—This lettuce produces a beautiful head, very firm, solid, and compact, with handsomely curled leaves. The head is of an attractive silvery white color, very rich, buttery, and most delicious flavor. It comes early and stands a long while before running to seed. A most excellent variety, both for early spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Delmonico Muskmelon.



Hackensack Muskmelon.

Golden Stonehead.—A new variety imported from Germany, a second early, producing large, solid head; quality first class. We raised it here last season, and recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

The Deacon.—This is one of the dark green, thick-leaved sorts, nearly all of which are of good quality. Head compact, roundish, or a little flattened when of full size, in some plants measuring fully five inches in diameter. We have found this variety the slowest to run to seed, and one of the best heading kinds we have ever tested. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Passion.—A large, handsome cabbage lettuce. The leaves are golden yellow and very tender. It is specially fine for autumn and winter planting at the south, maturing finely for spring shipments. It grows to a very large size, and is one of the mammoth varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

New York Market.—Heads almost as solid as an early summer cabbage, which in general form it somewhat resembles. It branches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, and entirely free from bitterness. The color on the outside is distinct in shade from any other lettuce, and may be described as a clear, deep apple green. On the inside, yellowish-white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Paris White Cos.—Cos Lettuces have come into favor, and rightly so for their crisp and tender leaves are delicate and refreshing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Ger. Lauch.

LEEK.

It. Porro.

Large London, Scotch, or Flag.—This Leek is reported more delicate than the onion for soup, etc. Sow in seed-bed middle of spring. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant them into rows wide enough apart to admit the hoe between them. With good culture they may be grown five or six inches in circumference. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Ger. Zucker Melone.

MELON, MUSK.

It. Paponi.

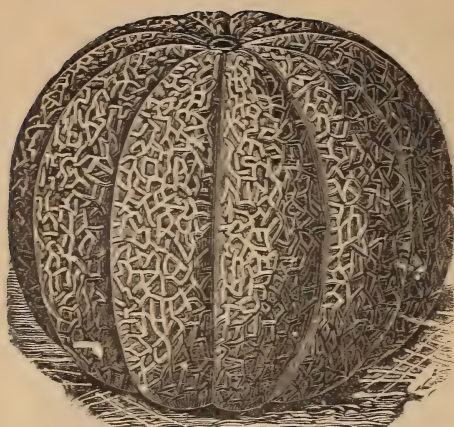
Much of the melon seed offered throughout the country, is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been marketed. We do not sell any but the choicest seed.

The Grand Rapids.—See novelties.

The Banquet.—A new medium sized melon very flat at both ends, and more beautifully knotted than any other variety. In quality it is unequaled, the flesh uniformly deep, color dark rich salmon. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and luscious melons and will produce more edible melons to a given area than any other variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Netted Nutmeg.—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Extra Early Citron.—A decided acquisition among cantaloupes. Earlier than any other; large, showy, and of fine flavor. A variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden till others come into condition. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Osage Muskmelon.



Princess Muskmelon.

Pine Apple.—Vines medium, very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, tapering to stem, medium sized, slight ribs and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. One of the best of all the melons for home use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Cassaba, or Large Persian.—Long, oval-shaped; skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Bay View.—A large, prolific, and fine flavored, green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Cassaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Surprise.—This new melon has a thin, cream-colored skin, and thick, salmon-colored flesh. It is early, very productive, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

The Hackensack.—The most popular variety of muskmellon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicate flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

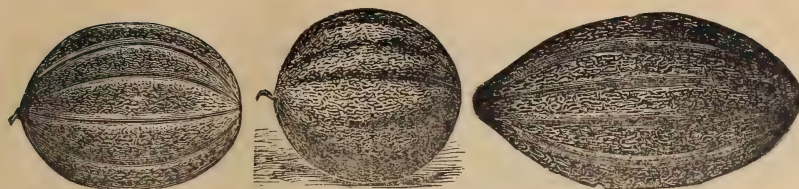
Extra Early Hackensack.—By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Wards Nectar.—One of the most deliciously flavored melons. It is of very fair productiveness, medium early, and attains a good size, often twelve pounds and over. The flesh is very thick, sweet, and juicy, and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Montreal Market.—This fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends deeply and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green-melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grown to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the handsomest possible melons for exhibition, or extra large fine melons for market, we highly recommend the Montreal Market. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Netted Gem.—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick green; very sweet and high flavored. This is the variety grown extensively around Rockyford, Col., and shipped from there in enormous quantities to distant and near markets; sometimes called Rockford Muskmelon. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Banana.—An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep-salmon color, thick, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Netted Gem Muskmelon.

Netted Nutmeg Muskmelon.

Cassaba Muskmelon.

Emerald Gem.—This is a new variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, white ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to their green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Delmonico Musk Melon.—This melon has given great satisfaction wherever tried. It is an oval melon of large size and deeply netted. The flesh is an orange color of the same fine quality as the Emerald Gem. All lovers of good Cantaloupes should try this variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Princess.—Its shape is nearly round, with heavily netted dark-green skin; the flesh is of a deep salmon-color, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. They ripen early and grow to good size, frequently weighing eight to ten pounds each. This is a grand new variety which it will pay you to try. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Osage.—The great popularity which this new melon has attained is due mainly to its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, of a dark green color, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon-color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, sweet and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. It is a remarkable keeper, and will stand shipping better than any melon we ever saw. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Green Fleshed Osage.—"It is superior to any other Green Fleshed Melon now known." It partakes of the many characteristics of our special yellow-fleshed Osage above described, but is more netted, while its flesh is a beautiful pea-green and of most delicious quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Miller's Cream.—The flesh is of a rich salmon-color, very sweet and melting in quality, and is so very thick that the melon is almost solid—the seed cavity being remarkably small. The rind is very thin, slightly sutured and but little netted. The vine is a strong grower and very productive, covering the ground with fruit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Peach Melon.—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard, and has very little flavor, but soon they become mellow and sweet, and have a rich flavor. For sweet pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. lb. \$1.

Ger, Wassermelone.

MELON, WATER.

It. Cocomeri.

Sweetheart.—See novelties.

Cole's Farly.—See novelties.

Rocky Ford.—See novelties.

Phinney's Farly.—A very early variety; medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform, narrow, white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 50c;

Orange.—A variety in which the rind can be separated from the flesh as in case of an orange; it forms an effective table decoration. The flesh is high colored, and the flavor good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Mountain Sweet.—An old standard variety; size large, flavor good, rind thin, dark in color; best for garden culture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



Kolb Gem Watermelon.

Mountain Sprout.—An early, long striped melon; well suited for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Ice Cream or Peerless.—The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequaled in good qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Icing or Ice Rind.—The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor; rind very thin. Unequaled in all good qualities. There are two types of Icing—one dark skinned, the other light skinned; the shape, size, and flavor are the same. The light may be a few days later. In ordering, please state which kind you prefer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Black Spanish.—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Gypsy, or Rattlesnake.—The largest of all the varieties of watermelons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned, but bears carriage well, which, together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Cuban Queen.—A large, symmetrical, and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very centre, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth, very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp, and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, and bears transit well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Kolb's Gem.—Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest, most productive, best keeping and shipping melons ever grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Jones' Jumbo.—The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Seminole Watermelon.



Dixie Watermelon.

Pride of Georgia.—A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind. In form the melons are an oblong-oval, bearing identifications somewhat like the musk melon. The vines are exceedingly prolific, yielding a much larger crop last season than any other variety planted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Dixie.—This new and desirable variety of southern origin, is a cross between the Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet; ripens closely to the rind; is of the best quality and free from all toughness and stringiness so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Mammoth Ironclad.—This variety is one of the largest melons grown. It resembles in color the striped Gypsy, but grows larger. The flesh is of a beautiful red color and of a fine, sugary flavor; it is very firm and solid, and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Kentucky Wonder.—In shape it is oblong; skin dark green, marbled in stripes of light green; flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp, tender, rich and sugary flavor, always firm, and never mealy. Attains an average weight of forty to sixty pounds. Not a mammoth variety, but a real good old-fashioned Kentucky melon, that has few equals in quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Florida Favorite.—Oblong in shape, growing to very large size, rind dark, with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Hungarian Honey.—A new variety brought from Hungary a few years since. They grow round as a cannon ball, very uniform in size and weight, running from ten to twelve pounds. The outside skin is dark green, rind very thin, flesh red and unusually sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

New Golden Honey.—The flesh is of a deep rich yellow color, and in delicious sweetness and rare quality reminds one of honey, being without exception the sweetest melon we ever raised. Every melon is juicy, melting and delicious. It is among the earliest of watermelons. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

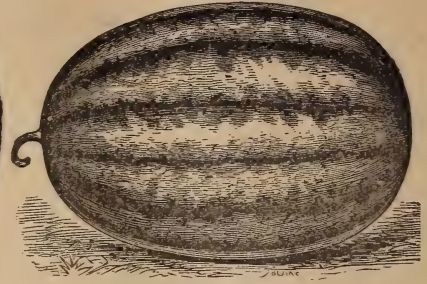
Baby Gold.—Shape long, often two feet or more. Flesh solid, pure golden yellow, variegated with streaks and layers of bright pink. In quality it has a sweetness and lusciousness no other melon possesses, being tender and melts in the mouth like ice cream, without a particle of core or stringy substance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Seminole.—It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. The color gray predominates, about one-fourth of the melons being of the light green color. Melons of both colors are found on the same vine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Citron.—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



Mountain Sprout Watermelon.



Cuban Queen Watermelon.

Duke Jones.—One of the largest and most productive melons. A melon of fine appearance large, round, solid meat and of fine flavor and a heavy yielder, and early. It is a very good shipper and suitable for the home garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Gray Monarch.—The skin is a mottled gray color, shape long. Flesh bright crimson, and of sweet, delicious flavor. One of the most productive varieties known, and destined to become a popular market variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Kansas Stock.—This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It belongs to the citrons and can be used only for preserves or stock food. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as sixty or seventy pounds. The flesh is firm and solid, with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Ger. Pilz.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

It. Funghi.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air, in the same manner as hot-beds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking together the outside of the heap, which is cold, and the inside, which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a dry spot for a foundation, mark out the bed which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until eighteen or twenty inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is about 74 degrees. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine, light soil and press down evenly and protect from heavy rains. The mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. After the bed has been spawned, do not water unless quite dry; use lukewarm water only. Lb. 25c.

OKRA or GOMBO.

The young, green seed-pods of this plant are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

Dwarf.—Prolific, early, long-podded and productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Tall.—Height five feet. Plant in rows of three feet and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

White Velvet.—It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties, the pods are not ridged, but are perfectly round and smooth, and of an attractive white velvet appearance; and of superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



ONIONS.

Yellow Danvers.
White Silver Skin.

Earliest White Queen.
Extra Early Red.
Large Red Wethersfield.

El Paso.
Yellow Danvers Globe.

MUSTARD.

White and Brown.—Both varieties are sown like cress, and used as it is, as a small salad. The seed of the white has proved useful in dyspepsia. From the seed of the brown is manufactured the condiment in daily use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Giant Curled.—Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Ger. Zwiebel.

ONION.

It. Cipolla.

We make a specialty of onion seed, and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seeds ourselves and have them grown by experienced growers under our supervision. We are the largest growers of onion-sets in the west, and all onion seed unsold at end of season is sown for sets, thus enabling us to offer customers nothing but *fresh seed* every year. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied on. Will make special prices to gardeners or others using large quantities of seed.

Extra Early Barletta Onion.—It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Early White Queen.—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white, and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. Sown in February it will produce onions one or two inches in diameter early in summer. Sown in July they will be ready to pull late in autumn, will keep sound for one year, retaining to the last their most exquisite flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Extra Early Red Flat.—This variety ripens about ten days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close grained and heavy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



Mammoth Silver King Onion.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Silver Skin.—Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety; admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.30.

Yellow Flat Danvers.—Same as above, only different in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Oregon Yellow Danvers.—It is a cross between the flat and the globe, one of the best keepers for our western climate. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

White Globe.—Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniform globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, and of fine flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.30.

El Paso.—A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico, bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of the onion generally white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King.—We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Prizetaker.—This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiters in our large cities at from twenty-five to fifty cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from three to three and three-fourth pounds each. The outside skin is of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, and so sweet, mild and tender that they can be eaten like an apple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.30.

ONION SETS.

(Postage 10 cents per quart extra.—Prices subject to fluctuation.)

White Multiplier.—See novelties.**Top, or Button Sets.**—Produces no seed, but instead a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of acorn, and on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.**Yellow Bottom Sets.**—Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner, and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.**Red Bottom Sets.**—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring, instead of sowing the seed. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.**White Bottom Sets.**—The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.**Winter Top or Button Sets.**—This variety has been lately advertised by Eastern houses as "Perennial Tree, or Egyptian Onion," at high prices. We tried it and found it to be our old and long-known Winter Set, which are only good for early bunch onion, making no bulbs; if once set they will come up year after year without any winter protection. The sets grow on top of the stalks. In the fall is the best time to plant them. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$2.50.**Potato Onion.**—Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted early in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, six inches apart in the row and covered one inch deep. They should be earthed up like potatoes as they continue to grow. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.**Shallots.**—Used extensively in Germany. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters, very productive, of very mild and sweet flavor. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.*Ger. Pastinake.***PARSNIPS.***It. Pistacehi.*

They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six or eight to the foot.

Magnum Bonum.—See novelties.**Sugar, or Hollow-Crowned.**—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised, and of exceeding productiveness. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.**Guernsey.**—Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50.*Ger. Petersilie.***PARSLEY.***It. Prezzemolo.*

Sow very early in the spring, in rows or beds, and cover scarcely at all, leaving the rain to cover sufficiently. If the seed be soaked in warm water some hours immediately before sowing, it will vegetate more speedily. A good method is to mix with damp earth, and sow just as the seed burst. It is not uncommon for it to lie in the ground two or three weeks before it vegetates; it is therefore well to mark the rows by sowing radish mixed with the parsley, and thus facilitate weeding.

New Emerald.—See novelties.**Moss or Triple Curled.**—The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



Premium Gem Pea

Ger. Erbse.

PEAS.

It. Piselli.

(Postage 15 cents per quart extra.)

Notts Excelsior.—See novelties.

Tom Thumb.—This variety was introduced thirty years ago. Vine bushy, growing to a height of ten inches; foliage heavy; productive, matures in thirty-five days after sprouting. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Alaska.—A novelty of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens very evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. We advise our market gardeners to give this new variety a trial. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

Our First and Best.—This stands at the head of the first early sorts. It is unsurpassed in extra earliness, productiveness, and freedom from runners; it grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and will mature for table forty-five days from germination, frequently in less time; it takes but two pickings to strip the vines. It is the best extra early for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.50.

Rural New Yorker.—It is the earliest, most even in growth and maturity of any pea ever introduced. Is wonderfully productive, presenting the appearance of being stocked in the large, beautifully shaped, and well-filled pod, it bears eighty or ninety per cent, of which can be removed at one picking. Its hardy character enables it to successfully withstand unfavorable weather, to which peas of a weaker nature would succumb. Its table qualities are superb. Cannot but prove the market-garden pea. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

American Wonder.—This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem; it possesses the merits of both, with some additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. It is absolutely the first early among the Green Wrinkled sorts. Its habit is so dwarf that it can be very successfully grown under glass. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

McLean's Little Gem.—An admirably second early, maturing for the table in fifty-four days after germination; height fourteen inches; self supporting and prolific. For family use, distinct from the market garden, we commend this pea. Dwarf in habit, it needs no support, yields freely, and is luscious beyond most others. It is among the early sorts, and may be planted simultaneously with Our First and Best as a succession. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

Premium Gem.—An improvement on the Little Gem, larger and more productive. A second early in maturity; very luscious in flavor. Highly recommended. Try it. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.



American Wonder Pea.



First and Best Pea.

Champion of England.—A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit; wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table use seventy days after germination. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$4.

Pride of the Market.—This famous New England Pea, introduced lately, has given great satisfaction. It grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and bears grand pods, well filled with large and well-flavored peas, from top to bottom of the haulm. Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness, and superior appearance insure its acceptance as a market favorite with the public. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.

American Champion.—We consider this one of the very best late peas sent out in years. It is one of the largest of all peas, enormously productive, and its flavor and quality closely approach that of the well-known Champion of England. Each pod contains from nine to twelve large, fine peas; four and a half feet. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.

Stratagem.—Seeds green, wrinkled. Middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine, of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height one and a half feet. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.

Telephone.—This new variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vines very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six or seven large, delicious peas; height four feet. Every private garden should contain some of these magnificent peas; they are a sight worth seeing when in growth, and are luscious in quality on the table. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.

Yorkshire Hero.—This magnificent new variety is fast becoming very popular. As a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. Sometimes called Dwarf Champion of England. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

White Marrowfat.—A strong productive variety, requiring much space; not recommended for garden purposes, unless brushwood can be obtained; matures for the table eighty days after germination. Plant on thin soil without manure. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$3.



Golden Dawn Pepper.



Proccopp's Giant Pepper.

Abundance.—This is a second early variety, attaining a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods three to three and a half inches long, roundish, and well filled, containing six to eight large, wrinkled peas of excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

Ever Bearing.—The vines attain a height of from eighteen inches to five feet; foliage large. The pods will average three to four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equalled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

Black Eye Marrowfat.—A vigorous grower, reaching the height of four and one-half feet, with heavy vine and foliage. Plant on thin soil. Matures eighty days after germination. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., bu. \$3.

Golden Vine and Green Canada Peas.—These two varieties are used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock and for cooking. Pkt. 5c., qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c., bu. \$1.50.

Dwarf Gray Sugar, Edible Pods.—The most desirable of all edible pod peas. It is a new variety, growing only one foot high, and is remarkable for its earliness as well as its prolific character. The seeds are large, shriveled, and indented, of a dark brown color. The pods are broad, flat, and crooked, and contain five or six peas. A very desirable acquisition. Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$5.

Ger. Pfeffer.

PEPPER.

It. Peperoni.

Monstrous Mammoth.—Of cylindrical form, six inches long by two and a half inches in diameter. When ripe the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet and thick flesh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

Long Red or Cayenne.—Fruit brilliant coral red conical, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

Childs Celestial.—It is not only a most useful pepper, but one of the most beautiful plants in existence. The plant begins to set in peppers early in the season, and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers, up to the time they are full grown, are a delicate, creamy-yellow color, and when full grown change to an intense vivid scarlet, making a plant when loaded with fruit part of one color and part of another, an object of the most striking beauty and oddity. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.



Prolific Marrow Squash.



Japanese Pie Pumpkin.

Large Sweet Spanish. (Bell-shaped).—A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle; less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

Ruby King.—The fruits are six to seven inches long, by about four inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with pepper and vinegar like tomatoes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Golden Dawn.—In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose pepper. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, making a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. It is very sweet; even the seeds may be handled or eaten without detecting the slightest fiery flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., lb. \$2.50.

Procopp's Giant.—This new variety may be justly called the Goliath of all the pepper family. They grow uniformly of a very large size. They are of a brilliant scarlet color, flesh fully one-half inch in thickness. In flavor they are just hot enough to be pleasant to the taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Ger. Kuerbiss.

PUMPKIN.

It. Zucche.

Cashaw.—The best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as sixty to one hundred pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Cheese.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese-box; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 60c.

Sugar.—This great pie pumpkin is comparatively unknown outside of a few of the far eastern states, where it is used exclusively in making the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Mammoth Tours.—A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over one hundred pounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Best variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white cream color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Japanese Pie.—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

King of Mammoth.—The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained, and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weight 200 lbs. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Common Field.—Used for cattle feeding. We have the Kentucky Field or Sweet pumpkin, and the Connecticut Field or Yankee pumpkin. In ordering please state which variety is wanted. Qt. 30c., bu. \$3.50.



Early Kansas.



Early Six Weeks.

POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES.

Prices subject to market changes.

If different varieties are packed in one barrel, peck and bushel prices will be charged. On large lots, will make special prices. Correspond with us.

Please state, in case supply of some kinds is exhausted, whether we shall return money or substitute other varieties of same value.

Sweet Potatoes.

Standard weight of Sweet Potatoes 50 pounds per bushel, 125 pounds net per barrel. twenty-five pounds net per barrel.

The Vineless.—See novelties.

Early Golden.—Extra early, large, good yielder. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Southern Queen.—Early, improvement on the White Bahama or Yam, large size. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Yellow Nansemond.—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper and of fine flavor. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Yellow Jersey.—Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Red Nansemond.—Differs from the Yellow Nansemond only in color. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Black Spanish.—Late variety, of dark red color, good keeper and of fine quality. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Irish Potatoes.

Standard weight of Irish Potatoes 60 pounds per bushel, 165 pounds net per barrel.

Triumph.—See novelties.

Thoroughbred.—An early variety, of oblong shape, recently introduced, and promising well. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Early Six Weeks.—After growing this variety for several years, we find that it is the earliest potato in existence today, and the most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty; a perfect table potato, and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks; matures in seventy-two days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and have yielded as high as 420 bushels per acre. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Early Kansas.—This variety yields better than Ohio and nearly as well as the Six Weeks, but is at least two weeks later than the Ohio and from three to four weeks later than the Six Weeks; it is a better keeper than these two varieties and of better quality for table use. It is white skinned and white fleshed; for a second early we can recommend it highly. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Early Ohio.—Red River Stock, northern grown. Extra early. One of the best, if not the best for the western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Beauty of Hebron.—Extra early; very popular. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Early Rose.—Medium early, standard variety. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Maggie Murphy.—Medium late, rose colored potato, rank grower and big yielder. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.—Medium early, skin and flesh white, excellent quality. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Carmen No. 1.—Medium early. Introduced two years ago, of large size, uniform shape, handsome appearance, immense yield and of fine cooking quality. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Carmen No. 3.—Medium early, of perfect form, skin and flesh white, a remarkably handsome potato and enormously productive. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Boston Red, or Irish Cup.—Late variety, color red, sure cropper. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Ajax.—Introduced here only a few seasons ago, and has proved the best late variety in yield, quality and keeping. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Mammoth Pearl.—Large late variety. Peck 50c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.



Olive Rose.



Chartler's



White Vienna.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

*Ger. Radies.***RADISH.***It. Radir***Barteldes Glass.**—See novelties.

Nonplus Ultra.—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the best variety for forcing, as it will mature in eighteen to twenty-one days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Long Brightest Scarlet.—A new variety having several valuable advantages which may be summoned up as follows: Extraordinary earliness, the roots being fit for use about twenty-five days after sowing; remarkably bright color, quite unique, being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish. It is very slightly tipped white, and the flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Rosy Gem.—It is one of the very earliest in cultivation. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow nor pithy; desirable for growing under glass, and should be planted by everybody. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Scarlet Globe.—This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly olive shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Erfurt Dark Red Round, or Deep Scarlet Turnip.—Grown side by side with other stock, its characteristics were so marked that it was easily picked out from the others. Its shape is of the best type of the round sorts; color of skin a very dark red, white flesh, with small tap-roots; the best for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early White Turnip.—Like the preceding in shape, but in color pure white; flesh white and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the preceding and will bear heat without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped.—A very early and handsome variety, of a lively rose color, oblong shape; top very small, very good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top, Improved.—This is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the preceding, not quite so long, and a little thicker; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the Scarlet turnip variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

French Breakfast.—A medium sized radish, olive-shaped, with small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color except near the root, which is pure white. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Yellow Summer Turnip.—An excellent summer and fall sort, best to stand the heat; can be sown late; is a general favorite with market gardeners; large, oblong, russet color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Long White Vienna.—This new radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white in color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Chartier's.—Color, scarlet at top, shading to pink at center, and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender, and of mild and tender flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Early White, Olive Shaped.—Same as above, except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

White Giant Stuttgart.—Very large and of quick growth. In five or eight weeks after being sown it will produce roots as large as a Purple Winter Radish, and of most excellent quality. Notwithstanding its large size, the quality is always the very finest; firm, brittle and not pithy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

White Strasburg.—The roots are of handsome oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. No variety is better for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Valuable alike for the family and market garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

California White Mammoth.—A giant white fleshed fall radish, largely used in the markets of San Francisco. It grows from eight to twelve inches in length, and about two and a half in diameter, the flesh being solid, tender, and of very good flavor, which is maintained many weeks after gathering. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Black Spanish (Winter).—This variety is sown the last of summer for fall and winter use, grows to a large size, of oblong shape, quite solid; if stored in pits, or packed away in sand, it will keep good until spring. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Rose-Colored China (Winter).—This variety is becoming very popular with market-gardeners; it is of a half-long shape, pink color; flesh solid. It has not that strong flavor peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally well. It should be sown during August. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Ger. Rhabarber.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

It. Reubarbaro.

Linnaeus.—Early, large and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Victoria.—Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50. Roots 75c. per doz., \$5 per 100.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This new salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Ger. Spinat.

SPINACH.

It. Spinaci.

May be sown either broadcast or in drills. For spring and early summer use, sow as early as the ground can be tilled, and afterwards at short intervals. For the autumn supply, sow at close of summer.

New Zealand.—See novelties.

Round Summer.—This variety is generally preferred for early sowing, and is the most popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick, and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but stands winter very well. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Long Standing.—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

American Curled Savoy Leaved.—A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way peculiar to the Savoy cabbage, from whence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sorts, is fully as hardy, and in all other respects equal. The best and most productive sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Prickly Winter.—The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly; leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Large Round Leaf Viroflay.—A new variety, with very large, thick leaves. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c.

Ger. Speise Kueurbiss.

SQUASH.

It. Zucche.

Early Fordhook.—The size is most convenient for family use, and the appearance very handsome, of bright yellow outside and straw yellow within. It ripens very early and is an immense yielder. The meat is very thick and the seed cavity small, the skin very thin. It can be used before fully ripe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early White Bush.—This is the well-known White Patty-pan squash. The earliest to mature; very productive; light cream colored. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Golden Summer Crookneck.—A small, crooknecked, summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Boston Marrow.—Oval in form; color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow; very desirable for late autumn and winter use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Hubbard.—The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Marblehead.—It is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer grained and dryer than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Prolific Marrow.—This new Marrow Squash appears to be a valuable acquisition; for while it is remarkably productive, no variety can compete with it for earliness, it being about twelve days ahead of the Boston Marrow. Its color is most attractive—a brilliant orange-red; quality excellent; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Mammoth Chili.—Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 200 to 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Sibleys.—One of the best shippers, owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet and it ripens very evenly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Perfect Gem.—Equally valuable as a summer or winter variety, and entirely unlike any before offered. The squashes are from four to six inches in diameter. Flesh fine grained, dry, very sweet, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Essex Hybrid.—An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

White Pine-apple.—A new and distinct fall and winter variety. The color of the skin is a pure creamy white. The flesh is very thick, of a creamy white color, very fine grained and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

TOBACCO.

Havana.—Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country, commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

Missouri Broad Leaf.—A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$3.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$3.

White Burley.—A variety largely grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Ger. Liebesapfel.

TOMATO, or LOVE APPLE.

It. Pomodort.

Excelsior Purple.—See novelties.

Early Purple Advance.—See novelties.

Acme.—A tomato of superior merit; size medium; shape slightly oval; color maroon or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. A characteristic of this tomato is its entire freedom from all irregularities, every specimen being as smooth as an apple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Atlantic Prize.—This is the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Those whose trade demands that they have a large, smooth, good flavored, *very early* fruit will find this variety to be just what they want. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion.—Its close upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is likely to be much greater; in productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish-pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Trophy.—An improved sort for either private use or market garden. By judicious, careful selection, the green corona or crown has nearly disappeared. It is a large, smooth, solid, fine in color, prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Perfection.—It is shaped like the Acme, somewhat larger, the same flavor, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, with more flesh and fewer seeds. A heavy cropper, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Paragon.—Here we have a variety which surpasses anything ever before offered. It is the perfection of a tomato, large, solid, and smooth as an apple, and deep red. It is superb. No praise can be too high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Stone.—It ripens for main crop; is very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagonal shape; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; hard core; not subject to rot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Favorite.—It is the largest perfect shaped tomato in cultivation. It has no green core, is as smooth as an apple, never cracks after ripening. It is a brilliant dark glossy-red color, ripening all over and through evenly. It has not so much early ripe fruit as some varieties, but it bears continuously till frost. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Royal Red.—It is a first-class main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, and not a single essential point is lacking; is of a vivid red color and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Beauty.—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive, and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly, and is perfect in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Yellow Plum.—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Pear-Shaped.—A small, red, pear-shaped variety; fine for preserving. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Red Cherry.—A small early variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

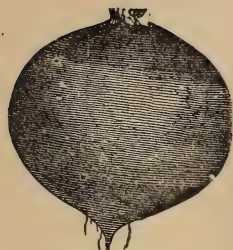
Ger. Weisse Ruebe.

TURNIP.

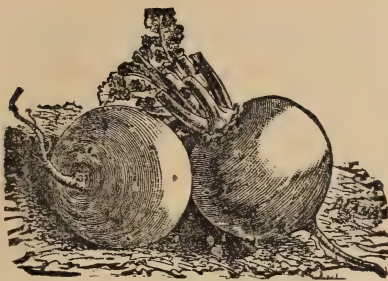
It. Rape.

Extra Early White Milan.—See novelties.

Large Early Red-Top Globe.—A variety of recent introduction, of large size, of rapid growth, unusually attractive, and approved and admired by all who have seen it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



Amber Globe Turnip.



Golden Ball Turnip.



White Flat Dutch Turnip.

Early White Egg.—A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for fall market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Purple Top Strap-Leaved.—The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Cow Horn.—It is without question a delicate and good-flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior as a table quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well-flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Sweet German.—Flesh white, hard, and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnips. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe (Strap-Leaved).—This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. Turnip cultivators need not hesitate to sow it for stock, market or family use; it is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties; may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admirable for table use in early winter. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow.—This is a highly approved cattle turnip, attaining a large size. It is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and is in every respect reliable. It is celebrated for cattle-feeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Amber Globe (Strap-Leaved).—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grow to a very large size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and of light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Early Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).—This is the popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple-top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

Anise (Ger. Anis).—This Herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Balm (Ger. Melisse).—A hardy perennial, and has an aromatic taste, and a grateful, fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage, called Balm Wine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Borage (Ger. Gurken Kraut).—In Germany the leaves are cut and used for cucumber salad; the flowers make a beautiful garnish. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Basil, Sweet (Ger. Basilicum).—The leaves and the tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and in sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes introduced into salads. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Caraway (Ger. Kummel).—Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to equal the Parsnip. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Coriander (Ger. Koriander).—Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Its seeds have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and are carminative and stomachic. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Dill (Ger. Dill).—Is a native of Southern Europe. It is cultivated for its seeds which are used medicinally in cases of flatulence and colic in infants. The leaves are often used for culinary purposes. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Horhound (Ger. Andorn).—A native of Europe. It has a strong, aromatic smell and is used as a tonic. It is also used in cases of pulmonary complaints. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Sage (Ger. Salbei).—The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram (Ger. Marjoran).—A native of Portugal. An aromatic of very sweet flavor: the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Sweet Thyme (Ger. Thimian).—It is a native of Greece. It is both a medicinal and a culinary herb. Thyme tea is a cure for nervous headache. Height six or eight inches. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Sweet Fennel (Ger. Fenchel).—The stalks are sometimes blanched and eaten like Celery. The seeds are used as a carminative; also medicinally. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

Savory (Ger. Bohnenkraut).—A native of Italy. Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. If powdered finely and sealed tightly in glass bottles, will retain their flavor a long time. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Chervil (Ger. Kerbel).—A native of South Europe. It is used for soups and salads. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Lavender (Ger. Spiklavendel).—It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Ros-mary (Ger. Rosmarin).—A native of the South of Europe. It is used in many diseases quite successfully, among which are chlorosis and nervous headache. The tops are used only as a medicine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

Rue (Ger. Raute).—It is used in nervous complaints, but must be used with caution, as it is very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. A perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Saffron (Ger. Safran).—Pick the flowers, and dry, for their medicinal qualities. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Sorrel Broad-leaved (Ger. Sauerampfer).—It is used in soups and salads, and is sometimes cooked as Spinach. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Wormwood (Ger. Wermuth).—Used for medicinal purposes: It is also beneficial to poultry, and should be placed in poultry grounds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Dandelion (Ger. Löwenzahn).—The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is sometimes cultivated for spring greens, or for blanching or salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Dandelion, Large Leaved.—Double the size of the common. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c.

Hyssop (Ger. Isop).—A hardy perennial with an aromatic flower, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

Burnet (Ger. Garten Burnet).—Used for medicinal and flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

Cumin (Cuminum Cynimum).—Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

Hopseed (Ger. Hopfen).—Pkt. 5c., oz. \$1 50.

Catnip.—A great favorite medicinal herb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

—OF—

FLOWER SEEDS.

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

The term "Annual" is given to those plants which grow, flower, seed and die within the same year.

"Biennials" are those plants that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

"Perennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second year, but continue to bloom for years and may be propagated by a division of the roots.

To have a beautiful flower garden, one must take pleasure in working and caring for the plants when young. It has ceased to be a necessity to keep such large stocks of bedding and other tender plants under glass through the Winter, thereby saving the expense of glass, fuel, labor, etc. We are enabled to send out the highest results of carefully selected seed, in cheap paper packets, from which the amateur will derive his plants by means so simple as to be within the reach of everyone.

Nothing is more beautiful than the old time and natural flowers. Do not cast aside the single



Foxglove.

Petunias, Hollyhocks, Fox-gloves, Forget-Me-Nots, and the old-time Phlox and Pæonias, for nothing is handsomer than the old fashioned flowers. Were we to assist nature more, rather than try to create monstrosities, our garden would look by far more beautiful and natural.

The general rules for sowing Flower seeds as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, for want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground after making quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains by a cloth, mat, or some green branches stuck around it.

Another object to be considered, is the soil into which Flower Seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally, is a light friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. A great many varieties will live in almost any kind of soil, except it be extremely dry, calcareous, or of a stiff heavy character; still to give them a fair chance for development, some little pains should be taken in adding to the soil as much as possible, what may be wanting in it. Deep digging and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure is the least that should be done. If the weather after sowing should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown with a fine rose watering pot, regularly but slightly every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during their process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is shorter or longer in the different kinds of seeds, patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly germinating character. The patience of a devoted florist, however, never exhausts in these manipulations, and the certainty of his final success repays him fully for the little trouble.

Directions for Planting and Culture Printed on each Package of Flower Seed.



Abutilon.



Adlumia.

ABRONIA.—A handsome trailing plant, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color, rosy lilac, with white eye. Fine for baskets and vases, as well as the garden. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing, as it grows much surer. Height 6 inches. Half hardy annual.

Abronia umbellata, packet.....5c.

ABUTILON, (Chinese Bell Flower).—Desirable Plants for the conservatory in Winter and effective border plants during Summer, producing a profusion of lovely bellshaped flowers. Half hardy shrubs. Height 2 to 6 feet. Perennial.

Abutilon, finest mixed, packet..... 15c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting).—The *Acroclinium* is one of the most beautiful of everlasting flowers. It is of strong growth, and bears a great number of pink and white Daisy like flowers, with yellow center. Should be gathered the first day they open, before fully open, to secure a beautiful center when dried. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.

Acroclinium, mixed colors, packet..... 5c.

" white, packet.....10c.

ADLUMIA (Climbing Fumitory).—A most beautiful and graceful climber thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, and Alleghany Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three Summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

Adlumia Cirrhosa, packet.....10c.



Adonis.



Asters, Dwarf Bouquet.



Asters, German Quilled.

ADONIS.—Plants with fine and graceful foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. Grows well in the shade, or under trees. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Adonis æstivalis, packet.....5c.

AGERATUM.—Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the Summer; plants flower well in the house in Winter, when potted in the Fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual.

Ageratum Mexicanum, packet.....5c.

ALONSOA.—An attractive bedding plant, with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house they bloom well during Winter. Height 18 inches. Half hardy annual.

Alonsoa myrtifolia, packet.....5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.—A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of bloom through the Summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum maritimum, (Sweet)....packet 5c., oz. 25c.

" *Dwarf, or Tom Thumb*, packet.....5c.

ASTER.—No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. Height 1 to 2 feet. Annual.

Aster, crown, white center, packet.....10c.

" *white rose*, packet.....10c.

" *dwarf bouquet*, packet.....10c.

" *dwarf rose*, packet.....10c.

" *pæony flowered*, packet.....10c.

" *needle*, packet.....10c.

" *Chinese*, packet.....10c.

" *German quilled*, packet.....10c.

" *Victoria*, packet.....10c.

" *mixed*, packet.....10c.

AMMOBIUM (Everlasting).—A small white immortelle, or everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh, and drying admirably for Winter bouquets; producing a succession of bloom from July till frost. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Ammobium alatum, packet.....5c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).—The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries, under the name of Honeysuckle. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. Height from 1 to 2 feet. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. A great variety of beautiful color, striped and variegated with other brilliant shades. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive, and bloom finely in the second year. Height 1 foot. Perennial.

Antirrhinum, dwarf, mixed colors, packet.....5c.



Amaranthus.



Balsam.



Bellflower.

AMARANTHUS.—Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Amaranthus tri-color. (Joseph's Coat) packet....5c.

" *caudatus*, (Love lies bleeding) pkt. 5c.

" *cruentus*, (Princess Feather) packet 5c.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink).—These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work, and edging walks. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

Armeria maritima, (rosy pink) packet.....5c.

ASPERULA.—A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. For button-hole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual.

Asperula azurea setosa, packet.....5c.

BALSAM.—The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. Require a rich, deep soil, good culture and plenty of space, to grow to perfection. Height 2 feet. Tender annual.

Balsam, double French, packet.....5c, oz. 75c.

" " *camellia*, packet.....5c., oz. 75c.

" " *white*, packet5c., oz. 75c.

" " *spotted*, packet.....5c., oz. 75c.

" " *dwarf*, packet.....5c., oz. 75c.

BACHELOR'S BUTION.—Showy annual, of easy culture. Flowering freely with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea Cyanus, packet.....5c.

BRACHYCOMB (Swanriver Daisy).—A delicate, dwarf growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edgings and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue, and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell shaped. After blooming the petals of the flowers roll up closely. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Brachycomb, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

CALENDULA.—This splendid variety has large double flowers, beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest Aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July till frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display that has been introduced for many years. Height 18 inches.

Calendula officinalis, packet.....5c.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).—A pretty annual, with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early Summer until Autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height 1 foot.

Cacalia coccinea, packet..... 5c.



Carnation.



Calla.



Canary-Bird Flower.

CARNATION.—This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers of good size and substance. Height 18 inches. Half hardy perennial.

Carnation, German, mixed colors, pkt, 10c., oz. \$2.00.

Marguerite, packet.....10c., oz. \$2.50.

CALLIRHOE.—Pretty trailing plants, subdigitate leaves and prostrate habit, producing beautiful large, silver-shaped blossoms, which resembles the Portulaca in form, and are of a rich, purplish crimson color. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Callirhoe involucrata, packet5c.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower).—The Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Campanula, mixed colors, packet.....5c.

CALLA.—An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Calla aethiopica, packet.....15c.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.—One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded, have a fanciful resemblance in shape of canary birds. Height 8 feet. Half hardy annual.

Tropaeolum Canariense, packet.....10c., oz. 80c.

CANTERBURY BELLS.—A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennial.

Campanula medium, mixed colors, packet....5c.

CATCHFLY (Silene).—A showy, free, flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds, and ribbons. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Silene armeria, packet.....5c.

CANNA.—Stately plants, with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxuriant and tropical appearance are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of four or five contrasting colors are very effective. Height 3 feet. Tender annual.

Canna, mixed colors, packet.....5c., oz. 50c.

“ *Madame Crozy*, packet. 5c., oz. 50c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus).—A luxuriant, expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate, and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Ricinus sanguineus, large red, packet... 5c., oz. 20c.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis, New Zanzibar, a giant, large leaved variety, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.



Canna.



Calliopsis.



Candytuft.

CALLIOPSIS.—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Calliopsis, mixed colors, packet.....5c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller).—Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Centaurea, *Dusty Miller*, mixed, packet.....5c.

COBÆA.—A splendid climbing plant, with large, purple, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant tendrils, when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height 15 to 20 feet. Tender perennial.

Cobæa scandens, packet.....10c.

CANDYTUFT.—All the colors of candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance, and profusion of bloom. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Candytuft, mixed colors, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.

“ *white*, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.

“ *dwarf*, packet.....5c., oz. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Perennial.—For late Autumn blooming in the house, after the frost has destroyed all the bright colors in the garden there is no flower to take the place of this. Colors golden yellow, white, tinted with yellow and brown. Finely shaped, double flowers produced in profusion, nearly covering the plants. Height 18 inches.

Chrysanthemum, double, mixed colors, packet ..5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Early Annuals.—The glorious and showy autumn-blooming Chrysanthemums, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among Summer annuals which are easily raised from seed. The plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable, or the seeds can be sown in an open seed-bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to eight or twelve inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day, is desirable for them—a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full.

Chrysanthemum, single, mixed, packet.....5c.

CLARKIA.—The Clarkia is held in great estimation in Europe, and especially in England, where it is as common as the Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors, double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by Spring to make a good bloom. Hardy annual. Height 1½ feet.

Clarkia pulchella, packet.....5c.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.—Very attractive and justly much admired green-house plant. Green-house perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet

Cineraria hybrida grandiflora, packet.....25c.



Chrysanthemum.
(Perennial.)



Chrysanthemum.
(Annual.)



Cockscomb Dwarf.

COCKSCOMB (*Celosia*).—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Celosia Cristata, dwarf, crimson, packet.....10c.
 “ “ “ mixed colors, packet....10c.
 “ “ “ feathered, packet.....10c.

COLEUS.—Probably there is no other kind of foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the green-house or garden decoration, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Coleus, new hybrids, mixed, packet.....20c.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.—A trailing or procumbent plant, with flowers of rich shades of blue in some specimens rivaling the Pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from in July till after severe frosts. Height 10 inches. Half hardy annual.

Convolvulus minor, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.

CLEMATIS.—Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Nice for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter is advised. Will do well in any garden soil. Height 15 feet.

Clematis, fine mixed, packet.....10c.

CUCUMIS (Wild Cucumber).—Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of their growth. Height 6 feet. Half hardy annual.

Cucumis, mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.

CYPRESS VINE.—One of the most beautiful of the climbers: fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet star-shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height 8 feet. Tender annual.

Ipomea quamoclit, mixed colors, packet, 10c., oz. 30c.

COSMOS, New Early Flowering.—Cosmos are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. The plants require a very long time to develop, and that brings their flowering season late in the fall. This objection will not be found in our “early flowering” strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May, will produce blooming plants in August, and they will continue to flower until late in fall. We know of no single flower that is as handsome and chaste as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled.

Cosmos, early flowering, packet.....10c.



Clematis.



Cosmos.



Convolvulus Minor.

DAISY.—Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial.

Bellis-perennis, double mixed, packet.....10c.

DAHLIA.—This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the Autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in most any soil, from seed sown in the Spring. Height 4 to 6 feet. Half hardy perennial

Dahlia, finest double mixed, packet15c.

" " single " "10c.

DIDISCUS.—Delicate sky-blue blossoms, produced in numerous umbels or hemispherical heads. The flowers are singularly formed and very striking. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Didiscus cœruleus, packet.....10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July till after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus, contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Eschscholtzia Californica, packet.....5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate, blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

Myosotis palustris, packet.....10c.

FOXGLOVE.—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial.

Digitalis, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

FUCHSIA.—The varieties of fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 foot.

Fuchsia, double, finest mixed, packet.....25c.

FOUR O'CLOCK, Marvel of Peru.—A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many-colored flowers from the middle of July till frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only, while others will have striped or parti-colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Mirabilis jalapa, packet.....5c., oz. 15c.

GAILLARDIA.—A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches.

Gaillardia, mixed colors, packet5c.



Coleus.



Clarkia.



Statice.

GODETIA.—A beautiful new variety; the plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit, with a profusion of rich carmine flowers, produced in a succession of bloom from August till frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Godetia, Lady Albermarle, packet.....5c.

GILIA.—Color azure blue, and light blue shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape, and delicate color make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Gilia, mixed colors, packet.....5c.

GERANIUM.—Probably the geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the geranium. *Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.* Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Geranium, single mixed, packet.....10c.

" double mixed, packet.....2c.

GLOBE ANTHRANTH.—An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shape, purple, orange, and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height 10 inches. Tender annual.

Gomphrena globosa, packet.....5c.

GOURDS.—A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 15 inches. Tender annual.

Gourd, small ornamental, packet.....5c, oz. 40c.

" *sugar trough*, packet.....5c, oz. 30c.

" *dipper*, packet.....5c, oz. 30c.

" *dish cloth*, packet.....5c, oz. 35c.

" *nest egg*, packet.....5c, oz. 35c.

GYPSOPHILIA.—Small, white, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the Summer from the first of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry finely, and are very desirable for Winter bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy perennial.

Gypsophilia elegans, packet.....10c.

HELICHRYSUM.—One of the best of the immortelles; good shape, size and a variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July till destroyed by frosts. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Helichrysum coronarium, mixed, packet.....10c.

HEDYSARUM (French Honeysuckle).—Very handsome and free flowering plants, particularly adapted for borders and edges, or rock work. Hardy perennial. Height 4 feet.

Hedysarum coronarium, mixed, packet.....10c.



Cineraria.



Daisy.



Dahlia.

HELIOTROPE.—A well known popular greenhouse plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets, and exquisite for pot culture in Winter. Flowers purple-borne in trusses, and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Heliotropeum, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

HIBISCUS.—A showy, hardy annual, cream color, with rich brown color. Height 2 feet.

Hibiscus Africanus, packet.....5c.

HOLLYHOCK.—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet.

Hollyhock, double mixed, packet.....10c., oz. \$1.00.

HYACINTH BEAN.—Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs twenty feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

Dolchicos tablab, mixed colors, packet...10c., oz. 35c.

ICE PLANT.—Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches. Tender annual.

Mesembryanthemum, packet.....10c.

IPOMEA.—A beautiful climber, and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes, and an endless variety of colors many of them being wondrously brilliant and of graceful form. They are alike good for greenhouse decoration, for the house, for pots and baskets, and for trellis, stumps, arbors, etc. They require heat in starting and some varieties will not succeed out of the greenhouse. Tender annual climber. Height 5 to 15 feet.

Ipomea coccinea, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

IVY.—For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old well or building, or to adorn either when new, it is a well known and favorite plant. For indoor Winter decoration Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and will bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. Height 30 to 50 feet. Perennial.

Hedera helix, packet 10c.

JOB'S TEARS.—Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Coix Lacryma, packet.....5c.

LANTANA.—Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.

Lantana hybrida, mixed, packet.....10c.



Four O'clock.



Fuchsia.



Godetia.

LAGURUS.—A dwarf ornamental grass with showy head, generally called "Hare's Tail Grass." Height 1 foot.

Lagurus Ovatus, mixed colors, packet.....5c.

LARKSPUR.—A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. When grown in vases makes a fine display. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Larkspur, double tall mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 35c.

" " dwarf mixed, packet...5c., oz. 35c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing roots, or by seed. Hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Convallaria majalis, packet.....10c.

LOBELIA.—An elegant and useful class of plants, of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers, in bloom through the Summer and Autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and plaza decorations. Colors, deep, rich blue, and blue marked with white. Height 8 inches. Half hardy annual.

Lobelia gracilis, packet.....10c.

LINUM.—Distinguished for their brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black center saucer-shaped, and very conspicuous in beds and border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height 1½ feet. Hardy annual.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, packet.....5c.

MARIGOLD.—A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about an inch in diameter, full double to center, and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Marigold, double dwarf, French, packet.....5c.

" " African, packet.....5c.

MIMULUS.—These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful marking and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also for open culture in the garden. Height 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Mimulus punctatus, packet.....10c.

" *moshatus* (muskplant), packet.....10c.

MOONFLOWER.—The true Moon Flower is the most vigorous of all summer climbers; a single plant can easily be made to cover, by August 15th, a trellis thirty to fifty feet high and six feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautifully white and wax-like flowers four to six inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet. Tender annual.

Ipomea grandiflora, packet.....10c.



Geranium.



Gaillardia.



Hibiscus.

MIGNONETTE (Sweet).—One of the best known and most popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is situated to most any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously through the Summer; and until after severe frosts. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

<i>Mignonette</i> , sweet, packet.....	5c., oz. 15c.
" Golden Queen, packet.....	10c., oz. 50c.
" Giant White, packet.....	10c., oz. 35c.
" Grandiflora, packet.....	10c., oz. 35c.
" Giant machet, packet.....	10c. oz. 35c.

MORNING GLORY.—This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with the abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet. Hardy annual.

Convolvulus major, mixed colors, packet. 5c., oz. 15c.

NASTURTIUM (Tall).—This well known annual is one of the best for trellis and arbor decorations; flowers of a great variety of rich colors, striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets, also does finely grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height 6 to 10 feet.

Tropaeolum majus, mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.

Heinemani, Silky bronze chocolate, packet.....5c.

Coccineum, Bright orange scarlet, packet.....5c.

Schillingi, Bright yellow, maroon blotches pkt.5c.

Pearl, Cream white, packet.....5c.

NASTURTIUM (Lobb's).—These constitute without doubt, some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtium, which they far surpass in remarkable brilliancy of their flowers, and also in height of vines and rapidity of growth.

Tropaeolum Lobbianum—

Many colors, fine mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 25c.

Asa Gray, white blotched maroon, packet.....5c.

Napoleon III, golden, packet.....5c.

King of Black's, deepest brown, packet 5c.

Prince Bismarck, bright scarlet, packet.....5c.

NASTURTIUM (Dwarf).—One of the most brilliant scarlets grown in any flower, the bloom covering the plant, and is produced in succession through the Summer. Foliage very dark green. Grows less than one foot high, making it very desirable for the front edge of a bed or border. Height 1 foot.

Tropaeolum minor—

Mixed colors, packet... ..5c., oz. 25c.

Brilliant, a handsome scarlet, packet5c.

Ruby King, light red, packet.....5c.

Pearl, white, packet.....5c.

King Theodore, maroon, packet.5c.

Lady Bird, orange yellow, red spots, packet.5c.

See our special offer of 6 packets of 6 distinct varieties of Nasturtium for 25 cents by mail, and 12 packets for 50 cents on page 69.

PICOTEE.—Very much like Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Perennial. Height 18 inches.

Picotee, German, mixed, packet.....10c.



Hollyhocks.



Ipomoea.



Job's Tears.

MOURNING BRIDE.—One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habits, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors, from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Scabiosa, dwarf double, mixed, packet.....10c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist).—A showy annual, with fine cut foliage, and curiously formed double flowers of light blue color. The form and color render it very desirable for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

Nigella, double, mixed colors, packet.....5c.

NEMOPHILA.—This popular plant is to be found in almost any garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport into an endless variety of shades from black and blue to lighter colors. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

Nemophila, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

OXALIS.—Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock-work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

Oxalis, mixed, packet.....10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS.—Ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for Summer bouquets, and also dry well for working up with everlasting flowers for Winter bouquets. This assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

Stipa pennata, packet.....10c.

Ornamental grasses, mixed, packet.....10c.

PASSION FLOWER.—A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and West Indies, where the woods are filled with the spices, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty.

Passiflora cœrulea, packet.....10c.

PANSY (Heartsease).—Flowers large, growing two inches in diameter, with proper cultivation; almost an endless variety of colors and markings, from light straw to nearly black. Planted in masses making as satisfactory display as can be found in the garden, the rich colors forming a carpet of bloom continuing from early Spring till after severe frosts. Hardy biennial.

Viola tricolor—

Mixed colors, packet.....5c., oz. \$1.25.

Black and white mixed, packet.....10c., oz. 1.50.

Extra selected, German, mixed, pkt. 10c., oz. 2.00.

White, packet.....10c., oz. 2.00.

King of blacks, packet.....10c., oz. 2.00.

Giant Trimardeau or superior, mixed,

packet.....15c., oz. 4.00.

Light blue, packet.....10c., oz. 3.00.

Yellow, packet.....10c., oz. 3.00.

☞ See our special offer of 5 packets of 5 distinct varieties of Pansies for 30 cents by mail on page 69.



Lantana.



Larkspur.



Lychnis.

PETUNIA.—One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals, and entitled to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from the first of July to October. Hardy perennial.

Petunia, Hybrida, double mixed, packet.....20c.

“ “ striped, blotched, pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.

“ “ single, mixed, packet, 10c., oz. \$1.

PHLOX.—No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half dozen flowers for garden decoration. Height 18 inches.

Phlox drummondii, mixed, packet.....5c., oz. \$0.75.

“ “ grandiflora, mixed, pkt. 10c., oz. 1.00.

“ “ white, packet.....10c., oz. 1.25.

“ “ perennial, packet.....10c.

“ “ Star of Quedlinburg, packet....10c.

PINK.—Splendid, large, double flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July till after severe frosts, the first and also the second year. No flower excels this genus for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1 foot.

Dianthus chinensis, (double China) mixed, packet.....5c., oz. \$0.35.

Dianthus saciniatus, (double Japan) mixed, packet.....5c., oz. .40.

Dianthus imperialis, (double imperial) mixed, packet.....5c., oz. .35.

Dianthus Hedderwigii, (double Hedderwigii) mixed, packet.....5c., oz. .75.

Dianthus Albus flore pleno, (double white) packet.....5c., oz. 1.00.

PAMPAS GRASS.—An exceedingly elegant and graceful variety of ornamental grass, with delicate hanging spikelets, which nod and tremble in the breeze. Handsome even as border plants, but especially useful in the formation of Winter bouquets, either with other grasses or mixed with everlasting flowers. Gather when green and dry in the shade. They can be dyed any color, and will last for years. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Gynierum argentanum, packet.....5c.

PRIMULA SINENSIS (Chinese Primrose).—These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border, they will bloom nearly all Summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost, and damp, cutting winds. Height 9 inches.

Primula sinensis, mixed, packet.....15c.



Lily of the Valley.



Giant White Mignonette.



Sweet Mignonette.

POPPY.—A great variety of brilliant colors and various shapes. Make a fine display growing among the taller flowers and shrubs.

Poppy Carnation, single and double mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 20c.

POPPIES (Fairy).—The flowers are perfectly double, of large size and magnificent form. These seedlings of Fairy Blush retain the long-enduring character of the parent variety, while in colors the grand, large flowers are of pure white, glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white, and black, rose, and deep maroon.

Poppies fairy, packet.....10c.

PYRETHRUM (Insect Powder Plant).—Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian Insect Powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum, and it is certain death to Plant Lice, Flies, Cabbage Worms, and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, kills every Cabbage Worm or other insect it touches. Height 1 foot.

Pyrethrum roseum, packet.....10c.

" *Laciniatum*, imp. Golden Feather, pkt. 10c.

PEAS (Everlasting).—A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 10 feet.

Peas, Lathyrus Latifolius, mixed, packet.....15c.

PORTULACA.—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in Autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in a light, sandy soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the beds have a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plants, and the effect beautiful. Tender annual. Height 9 inches.

Portulaca, single, mixed, packet.....5c., oz. 50c.

" double rose, mixed, packet.....10c., oz. \$4.

SMILAX.—No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers, and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to keep several days, after being cut, without wilting. Nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Height 10 feet. Tender perennial.

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides, packet.....10c.

SALVIA.—The Salvia, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes of flowery red, and continues in bloom in open ground till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green-house and they will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of dwarf habit, and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the green-house sorts. Height 1 foot. Tender annual.

Salvia splendens, packet.....10c.



Marigold.



Oxalis.



Petunia.

SALPIGLOSSIS.—A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully pencilled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet.

Salpiglossis, mixed colors, packet.....10c.

SHIZANTHUS.—This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white, yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches.

Shizanthus, mixed colors, packet5c.

SWEET WILLIAM.—The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful, and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich colors, eyed and variegated with other shades, forming large trusses of bloom, remaining a long time in perfection. A bed of Sweet William is very attractive the last of June and first of July, at a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

Dianthus barbatus, single, mixed, packet.....5c.

“ “ double, mixed, packet..... 10c.

SWEET SULTAN.—A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height 2 feet.

Centaurea moschata, mixed, packet.....5c.

SENSITIVE PLANT.—A curious plant, manifesting sensation to the touch of any object that jars or stirs the leaves or branches—the stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed of life and an over-supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for little and large folks. Height 1 foot. Tender annual.

Mimosa pudica, packet.....5c.

STOCKS (Ten Weeks).—Plants grow about 1 foot high, making a compact bush, covered with splendid spikes of bloom from July till frost. This seed is our own importation from the most celebrated German grower of this flower, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible to obtain of large double flowers in the most brilliant colors and variety. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Stocks, dwarf double, ten weeks, mixed, packet..10c.

SUNFLOWER.—An exceedingly double variety of this well known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbant of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are rarely quite attractive. Height 5 feet. Hardy annual.

Helianthus Californicus, packet.....5c.

SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*).



The Sweet Pea is rapidly winning its way to the front as one of the most popular flowers for bouquets, table and parlor decoration.

We give a list of choice named kinds, and our mixtures include a large assortment equal to the best named varieties.

Large Flowered, mixed, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Borcuton, crimson purple, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Butterfly, pale gray, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Cap. Clark, white edged indigo, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Cardinal, crimson scarlet, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Mrs. Sankey, white, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Her Majesty, rosy pink, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Mrs. Eckford, white shaded primrose, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Waverly, pale blue and rose, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Orange Prince, orange pink, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Splendor, coppery crimson, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Emily Henderson, white, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Primrose, pale yellow, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Cap of Blues, purple and pale blue, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Blanche Ferry, standard pink, with wings almost pure white, shading to light or purplish pink, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Eckfords hybrids, mixed, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

NOVELTIES.

Mars. Intense. Flowers large. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Lovely. Deep pink. Wings of a delicate rose, slightly suffused at the throat and base of wing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Countess of Radnor. Rich mauve. Fades in streaks, giving it a striped appearance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Coquette. Creamy rose, slightly clouded. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlin. Large sized, variegated, heavily striped and flanked with deep, clear rose. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

New Dwarf Cupid. Pure white. Plant 5 inches high. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

See our special offer of 6 packets of 6 distinct varieties of Sweet Peas for 25 cents by mail, and 12 packets for 50 cents, on page 69.



Phlox, Drummondii.



Pink.



Passion Flower.

STOCK (Brompton).—The Brompton Stock cannot endure our Winters, but if plants are grown in the open ground during the Summer, in Autumn they can be removed to the house, where they will flower well if not kept too hot or dry. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Stock Brompton, packet.....10c.

THUNBERGIA.—A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet.

Thunbergia alatum, mixed, packet.....10c.

TRUMPET VINE.—Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers; deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls, houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet.

Bignonia Radicans, packet.....10c.

VIOLET.—The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height 4 inches.

Viola odorata, packet.....10c.

VERBENA.—The most popular bedding plant grown from seeds. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom, fragrance and excellence for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Grown from seeds, the flowers are quite fragrant, and blossoms stronger than from cuttings. Tender perennial.

Verbena hybrida, mixed colors, packet, 10c., oz. 80c.

" pure white, sweet scented, packet.....10c.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.—One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the Autumn the dark-green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 50 to 100 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, packet.....10c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN.—Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers, in neatly laid out beds and borders, is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care "The Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the Wild Flower Garden are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, not having such a bed, can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new, almost every day.

Wild Flower Garden, over 150 varieties, mixed, packet.....10c., half oz. 25c.



Pampas Grass.



Pansy, Black.

WALL-FLOWER.—The large, massive spikes of the Wall-flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Wall-flower, packet.....10c.

WHITLAVIA.—An elegant annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters, of a rich, dark blue and white bell-shaped flower. Is fine for baskets and vases; for piazza decorations is one of the best, flourishing best in partly shaded situation. Height 1 foot.

Whitlavia grandiflora, packet.... 5c.

WISTARIA VINES.—One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during Spring. If once started will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet.

Glycine sinensis, packet.....10c.

XERANTHEMUM.—A popular flower of the immortal class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit with flowers borne on strong stems. Colors, white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

Xeranthemum, packet.....10c.

ZINNIA.—Fine, large flowers, of a great variety of double colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow—the flowers full, double as a Dahlia, and remaining in bloom from July till frost. Make a fine display when grown in rows, the plants forming a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height 2 feet. Half hardy annual.

Zinnia double mixed, packet.....10c.

“ “ *New Zebra*, packet.....10c.

BOX WOOD.—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desired form by shearing, largely used for bedding flower beds. Hardy perennial.

Buxus sempervirens, packet.....5c.

A
NOVELTY
IN
PAEONIES.



A
NOVELTY
IN
PAEONIES.

WHITE WITH GOLDEN CENTER.—This is not a very large Pæonia, but a nice one. It is white outside with a cream color in the center. Cannot furnish seed of it, but can supply the bulbs as long as our supply may last at 40c. each, by mail.



The culture of flowers from bulbs and roots is much simpler and surer than from seed; they require no care in starting, growing rapidly and make a nice display quickly. Some of them have to be planted in the fall; some do best planted in spring.

Flowering Bulbs for Fall Planting.

	Each.	Dozen.
Calla, white	\$0 15	\$1 50
Roman Hyacinth, white.....	10	75
Single Hyacinth, mixed colors.....	10	1 00
Double Hyacinth, " ".....	10	1 00
Single Tulips, " ".....	05	35
Double Tulips, " ".....	05	35
Crocus, " ".....	02	20
Lily of the Valley.....	05	35
Bermuda Easter Lily.....	20	2 00
Chinese Sacred Lily.....	15	1 50
Narcissus.....	05	40
Freesia.....	05	40
Oxalis.....	05	40
Snowdrops, single.....	02	20
Snowdrops, double.....	03	30
Hyacinth, Glasses.....	20	2 00

Flowering Bulbs for Spring Planting.

Gladiolus, mixed colors.....	05	40
Cannas, unnamed.....	15	1 50
Tuberoses.....	05	40
Madeira Vines.....	05	35
Caladium Esculentum.....	20	2 35
Dahlia.....	15	1 50
Pæonia, red, white, and crimson.....	20	2 00

BIRD SEEDS.

If to be sent by mail add 8 cents per pound for postage. Our mixed bird seed is put up according to the best formula, for the health of the birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

Mixed Bird Seed, per lb.....	\$0 10	Poppy Seed, per lb....	\$0 25
Canary Seed, per lb.....	10	Rape Seed, per lb.....	10
Hemp Seed, per lb.....	10	Cuttlefish Bone, per oz. 10c., per lb....	60

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

With all orders for Garden and Flower Seeds at Catalogue Prices, amounting to \$1.00 or over, we will send either some extra

Flower and Garden Seeds Gratis,

Variety and quantity to be governed by the size of your order and our liberality, or will send

The Kansas Farmer,

A Weekly Agricultural Paper Published in Topeka, for SIX MONTHS GRATIS; or will send

The Farm Journal,

A Monthly Agricultural Paper Published in Philadelphia, for ONE YEAR GRATIS.

Please be particular and state which premium you prefer!

SPECIAL OFFER OF OUR PANSY COLLECTION.

5 Packets of 5 distinct varieties, your choice from page 61, for 30 cents.

BY MAIL POST PAID.

Special offer of Our Tall Lobbs and Dwarf Nasturtium Collection

6 Packets of 6 distinct varieties for 25 cents. }
12 Packets of 12 distinct varieties for 50 cents. } Your choice from page 60.

BY MAIL POST PAID.

SPECIAL OFFER OF OUR SWEET PEA COLLECTION.

6 Packets of 6 distinct varieties for 25 cents. }
12 Packets of 12 distinct varieties for 50 cents. } Your choice from page 65.

BY MAIL POST PAID.

SPECIAL OFFER OF OUR GARDEN SEED COLLECTION.

30 well-filled Packets of Garden Seeds for \$1.00.

BY MAIL POST PAID.

One packet of each of

American Wonder Peas,
Champion of England Peas,
Cheese Pumpkin,
Denver Market Lettuce,
Dwarf Champion Tomato,
Evergreen Corn,
Eclipse Beet,
Fordhook Squash,
Glass Radish,
Golden Honey Watermelon,

Hollow Crowned Parsnips,
Hackensack Muskmelon,
Jersey Wakefield Cabbage,
Kidney Wax Beans,
Kolb Gem Watermelon,
Long Green Cucumber,
Long Purple Egg Plant,
Moss Curled Parsley,
New Stone Tomato,
Non Plus Ultra Radish,

Our Excelsior Cabbage,
Oxheart Carrot,
Prolific Squash,
Prizetaker Onion,
Purple Top Turnip,
Rosy Gem Radish,
Red Weathersfield Onion,
Ruby King Pepper,
Siberian Cucumber,
White Plume Celery,

A Complete Family Garden for \$1.00.

As these Garden Seed collections are put up in advance, we cannot allow any change from above.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Prices Subject to Fluctuations. Postage 8c. a Pound Extra.
Market Prices on Application.

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. These seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Grass and Field Seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. Our Red Clover, Alfalfa, English Blue Grass, and Timothy is mostly Kansas grown, and all recleaned by the best machinery to make it choice.

On account of the early publication of this Catalogue we cannot make prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds. These are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the prices ruling from store that date, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Market prices of the day or special prices on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or Freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to prepay postage, eight cents per pound. Two bushel bags fifteen cents each extra.

Red Clover.—This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about twelve or fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 8c.

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover.—Compared with common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of a darker color, and its seed is the product of the flowers of the first crop, while the seed of the common Red Clover is the product of the flowers of the second crop, and different in some other characteristics of little importance. It is valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay, as it ripens later than the common Red Clover, and about the time that Timothy, Orchard and other grasses ripen, thereby making the hay a much better quality. Being a very rank grower, it is coming into very general use for soiling purposes. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover.—This clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known; being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill, it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with bee raisers and its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor, and afford very excellent forage for bees. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

White Dutch Clover.—An excellent pasture Clover, forming, in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Alfalfa Clover.—The most valuable forage plant, particularly adapted for our western climate and soil. It requires a deep, mellow soil; newly broken sod does not do so well. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, while it has not proved a success on heavy, compact, clay soil. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Alfalfa is as fresh and green as in the spring, as its roots go down from ten to twenty feet to the moisture of the ground. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. In our state it is not advisable to sow later than first part of September on account of early frosts, as the young, tender plants, not having sufficient roots, would succumb to our cold winters. Late fall sowing, say in October or November, is not advisable in localities where wild storms are prevalent during winter and early spring, as the seed will be blown away before it has a chance to take root. Most of our successful Alfalfa growers prefer sowing the seed broadcast, while others are more in favor of drilling it



Red Clover.



White Clover.



Orchard Grass.



Red Top.



Ky. Blue Grass.

in. If the latter plan is pursued, we advise drilling the seed both length and cross ways, say half quantity each way, in order to secure a more even stand. There is a great deal of discussion whether the seed should be sown by itself or with other grains, both methods being strongly advocated. Owing to the fact that Alfalfa needs light and sun, the majority of growers suggest sowing the seed by itself, provided it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when the sowing is delayed we advise to sow oats or barley with it to afford some protection to the young plants against the scorching rays of the sun in mid-summer. Another circumstance has to be taken into consideration. If the ground proves to be very weedy, sow in connection with grain, by all means, a crop of barley or oats; they can be raised as well as a crop of weeds. After the grain has been cut, and this should be done just as early as possible, it will be found that the Alfalfa has made such growth as to prevent any danger of being choked out by the weeds, and it will care for itself. Irrigate immediately after the grain is cut, and the Alfalfa will push out fresh shoots at once, and will furnish a light cutting in the 1st or at least good pasture. It is more difficult to establish the first year, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop; three under favorable circumstances and even four crops are cut yearly, aggregating five to seven tons to the acre. Never sow less than twenty-five pounds of good clean seed to the acre, for thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks, not relished by stock. The Alfalfa flourishes up to an altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level, but at higher altitudes it is not likely to thrive. How long it will live is a question not settled yet. The reports speak of Alfalfa fields in Chili, whence it has been brought to California under the name of Chili Clover, that are several hundred years old, and still bearing good crops. The proper time to cut it is when the plant is in full bloom.

The seeds ripen to perfection, and are a source of considerable wealth to our farmers. If intended to raise Alfalfa for the seed twelve to fifteen pounds is plenty to sow one acre. The seed has to be saved from the first crop, as the second or third cutting does not mature evenly, does not fill out plump and heavy, and does not possess the proper germinating power. It is worthy of trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Sow twenty-five pounds to the acre. Lb. 8c.

Esparsette, or Sainfoin.—This is a leguminous plant, with many stems from two to three feet long, straggling tapering, smooth; leaves in pairs of pointed oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the underside; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson of variegated leaves, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; roots perennial, and hard and woody; flowers in July. It belongs to the same family as the Alfalfa, well known to all our western people. It is adapted for light shaly soil, sands, gravels and barren regions, where the rainfall is not plenty and irrigation not obtainable. It is not as long lived a plant as Alfalfa, but will last from ten to twelve years, according to nature of the soil, by judicious top dressing of manure in the fall, the duration may be extended a few years. It is an excellent forage plant, and improves the quality and increases the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. We would advise early and heavy seeding, and the firming of the soil after planting with a roller, seeds ought to be sown about two inches deep. Sow forty to forty five pounds per acre. Lb. 10c.

Japan Clover.—A low perennial of spreading habit, and adapted to withstand excessive drought. It flourishes on the poorest soil in the Southern States. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

Crimson Trefoil Clover.—This is an annual variety, in common use in Italy and the South of France for feeding green. It is also grown largely and successfully in Virginia, where it is called "German Clover," and we think it would do well here in our Western States. It is from two to four weeks earlier than Red Clover, and for this reason very desirable. The yield in fodder is immense, and, after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall, fifteen pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 8c.

Timothy.—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass now cultivated. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially by horses, while it yields a larger percentage of nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing too. Sow fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

White Bokhara Clover.—This is a tall, shrubby-like plant, growing to the height of four to six feet, with branches whose extremities bear numerous small white flowers of great fragrance. It should be sown in spring, in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart; ten pounds will sow one acre. Lb. 20c.

Orchard Grass.—No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasturage three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient to produce another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all the season. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

Perennial Rye Grass.—A highly esteemed grass in Europe, either for pasture or lawns. It has been more or less cultivated in this country, and has done well wherever tried. Sow early in spring for pasture twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

Italian Rye Grass.—In nutritive value, earliness, and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over two years, it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses known to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.—Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. It is one of the hardest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed, about eight to ten bushels, which can be threshed by any threshing machine. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our western farmers. Sow about twelve to eighteen pounds per acre in spring or fall. Lb. 6c.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. An old "Blue Grass farmer," of Central Kentucky, says about it: "Whoever has limestone land has Blue Grass; whoever has Blue Grass has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Fancy clean seed lb. 15c.

Common Millet.—It is an annual grass, and its luxuriant leaves, being very juicy and tender, are much relished by all kinds of stock. It makes a very good hay. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.



Alfalfa Clover.



Meadow Fescue.



Johnson Grass.

Red Top.—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and subsequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grasses failed. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Clean seed lb. 8c. Fancy clean seed lb. 15c.

German Millet.—No other plant that has yet been introduced here for grass or forage has been able to produce anything approaching the enormous yield of this plant when grown under favorable circumstances. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. We cannot recommend this grass too highly. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

Hungarian.—This grass resembles the Millet very much, and it may be classed as a variety of that plant. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnishes an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

Pearl Millet.—The plants of this grass at first appear feeble, resembling broom corn, but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller and new shoots appear very rapidly from the original roots, until they number from a half dozen to a dozen or more. The stems at first are nearly prostrate, but when about two feet long they begin to assume an upright position, reaching a height of eight to ten feet, and differing in color or substance from our common Indian corn. Sow from three to five pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Tall Meadow Oat, or Evergreen Grass.—We would recommend it highly. The seed will germinate and grow as easily as common oats. It maintains a deep green color all seasons of the year. Its roots descend deeply into the subsoil, enabling this grass to withstand a protracted drought. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye for pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular tame grasses. Sow broadcast twenty-five to thirty pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Teosinte.—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. If allowed to remain without cutting, will attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It was introduced from a tropical country, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about four pounds seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two or three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb. \$1.

Johnson Grass.—We have experimented with this new grass for several years, and find it winter-kills in the northern parts of this State; in the extreme southern parts of this State and the southern States it does well. A perennial, a rapid grower, long, cane-like roots; the leaf, stock and panicle of this grass resembling those of other Sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like corn, will bear heavy manuring, yielding richly in rich ground. In fact, the richer the land, the better the crop. Twenty-five to thirty pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 10c.

Sweet Fernal Grass.—This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, were it for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it gives out, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Thirty-five pounds to the acre. Lb. 40c.

Sandvetch (*Vicia Vilosa*).—Another forage plant from Europe, where it is highly esteemed. The Sandvetch prospers in the most barren soils, even in those too poor to grow the winter tare. Six tons per acre of green forage have been harvested in one cut in poor silicious soils, with a second cut for seed or for ploughing in green. Its popular name is Sandvetch to show its aptitude to grow in very bad land be it wet, dry or sandy except very chalky fields.

Sow end of August, alone or together with a cereal, rye preferred, because this vetch reaching a length of three and one-half to five feet must have a support, otherwise it would lay down and deteriorate quality and yield. To the acre sow sixty-five to eighty-five pounds, going to work in the same way as for the winter vetch, which it surpasses in rusticity. Can stand any frost. Should the vetch have acquired too big a development before the winter it would be well to have it cut, but not too close to the ground. Can be cut again by the fifteenth of March.

This vetch is eaten by all farm animals without it being necessary to add any condiments. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$8.

Giant Spurry (*Spergula arvensis maxima*).—Spurry is an annual plant, extensively cultivated in Europe as a winter pasture for cattle and sheep. Milch cows and sheep fed on it are said to yield superior milk, butter and mutton. It grows so well on poor, dry, sandy soil that it has been called "the clover of sandy land." If sown in March, then again in May, and afterwards in July, it will produce three crops upon the same field in one season. These three crops, if successfully plowed under, will improve a barren soil so that it will now produce clover or winter grain. It is, therefore recommended to all who are seeking a plant that will be a fertilizer for light, sandy soil, and at the same time be of real value for forage.

The soil for Spurry requires the same preparation as for clover. It should be sown at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre. It is in best condition for pasture from four to six weeks after sowing, and it may be sown every month from March to August. It is also valuable for "filling in" on pastures that have become thin. Lb. 10c., 100 lb. \$8.

Lathyrus Silvestris Wagneri, Flat Pea.—This new forage plant has created quite a sensation all the world over. Some of its points of excellence may be mentioned as follows: Its roots penetrate the soil thirty feet, which enables it to withstand great extremes of cold and drouth. It has double the feeding value of Alfalfa, a crop richer than red clover. Its feeding ratio is one to four-fifths, which is richer than oats with a ratio of one to six-fifths. It is richer than the balanced ratios for fattening cattle, and is rich enough for fattening either hogs or sheep without any grain. It will last fifty years without manure and without re-seeding. It will draw double the nitrogen from the air that alfalfa or clover, hence it is the most valuable plant known for renovating worn out soils. It will cut eight tons of hay per acre in a season. When established, a field of it will fatten hogs without any corn. Its growth is slow the first two years. The plants grow very little above ground the first year, but the roots make rapid growth. The second year the top thickens up, and the third year the plant is matured. The seed requires several weeks to germinate.

Directions for planting the seed are given as follows:

Sow in April or May on well prepared ground in drills about one to two feet apart, seeds about one to two inches deep, about two inches apart in the drills, and cover well; keep well cleaned from weeds afterwards. The plants can be transplanted either in spring or fall on any kind of soil, even on rocky ground, but not on wet lands. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



Hungarian or Awnless Bromegrass (bromus inermis).

—The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a special bulletin devoted to this grass gives this general information:

"While this grass will grow on lands too poor for the more valuable agricultural grasses, and under conditions of climate which would entirely preclude the culture of these last, its productiveness depends, as in other cases, upon the amount and availability of the food supply. In other words, the better the conditions the better the growth. The reported yield is one to three tons to the acre. It is resistant to intense cold, to sudden and extreme changes of temperature, and withstands protracted drouth better than any other cultivated variety. In ordinary and poor soils the stems are only twelve to eighteen inches high; under more favorable conditions they attain the height of three to four feet. The underground stems (rootstocks) grow more rapidly in light, sandy loam, but they penetrate with apparent ease the stiffest clay, and in all cases form a dense, tough sod.

The amount required per acre is variously given at from thirty to forty pounds. It may be sown in the autumn with winter wheat, or in the early spring; for the southern states, February or March. The preparation of the land is the same as for other grasses or grain. In the north it blooms in June and, of course, somewhat earlier in the southern states. It is usually sown unmixed, because of its liability to choke out other plants. In Hungary it is sometimes mixed with lucerne in proportion of three to two. In the formation of permanent pastures, various grasses and clovers, where these will grow, ought to be mixed with it."

Recent trials with this grass in western Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, and the Dakotas have given good results.

We can furnish choice new seed at 20 cents per lb., or at \$15 per 100 lbs.

Bermuda Grass.—This plant has long been naturalized in the southern States. It is a tender, delicate grass, growing over and binding the most arid and loose land, and grows luxuriantly in every kind of soil; very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop; time of sowing, April to June. Three to five pounds will sow one acre; seed very scarce and difficult to obtain. Lb. \$1.25.

FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

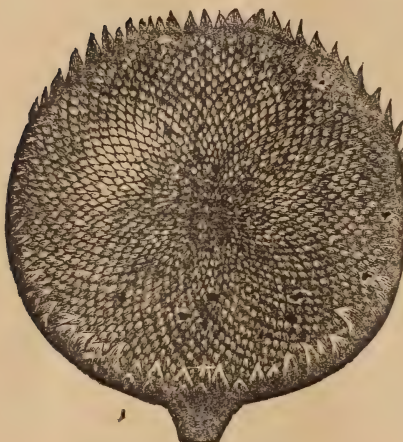
The ground should be spaded deeply and thoroughly, and a good compact of decomposed and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the ground. It would be well, also, to give a sprinkling of bone dust. Then use a slanted tooth harrow and a light or medium roller until the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then sow the seed and harrow again and smooth off with a common garden rake. When the grass has grown to two or three inches in height, use the lawn mower guaged to cut full one inch above the ground; repeat the same as often as it grows to that height. The weeds and foul grass are in the soil and can be kept down and destroyed by the repeated mowing. If this is neglected they will spread and take possession of the soil, but being constantly clipped, the leaf and seed stalks are destroyed and the foul vegetation disappears.

As a guide for the proper quantity to order, we may state that one pound of Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of twenty feet by fifteen feet—300 square feet; or to cover an acre five bushels will be required. It should be borne in mind that, in order to produce the best results, grass seed for lawn should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay.

Price "Fancy Mixed" Lawn Grass, 30 cents per pound by mail; per bushel, \$2. Prices for larger quantities on application.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

Postage 8 Cents Per Pound Extra, Prices Subject to Fluctuations.
Market Prices on Application.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.—Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contains an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value as soon as it becomes generally known. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste place of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves makes capital fodder while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant one acre. Lb. 10c.

Buckwheat, Common.—Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. Lb. 5c.

Buckwheat, Silver Hule.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light-gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Lb. 5c.

Buckwheat, Japanese.—This new variety has been raised here with good results, it is early and very productive. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich dark brown color and manufacture a superior flour. Owing to its branching character only one-half as much seed is required per acre; while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Lb. 5c.

Early Amber Cane.—This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb. 5c.

Collier.—Matures about same time as Early Amber, has very slender stalks with heavy foliage, keeps well for a long time Lb. 5c.

Folger.—One of the best for syrup as it does not crystalize very easy, also valuable for forage, a few days later than the Amber. Lb. 5c.

Coleman.—Another excellent variety both for syrup and forage, it is short and stocky and has large seed heads. Lb. 5c.

Early Orange.—A well known variety, well adapted to the south and west. It is from eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Lb. 5c.

White African.—This variety grows very tall, makes a large amount of syrup of the finest quality. Lb. 5c.

Kansas Orange.—A late variety, also an excellent variety for syrup and for forage. Lb. 5c.

Fodder or Forage Cane.—Cane seed is also now largely grown for stock feeding. It yields heavy. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry sections, where tame grasses cannot be sown readily. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it greatly on account of its sweetness. For forage sow fifty pounds per acre. Market price.

Broom Corn.—There are many farmers who might make this a very profitable crop; an acre will give about 500 weight of broom and nearly forty bushels of seed, worth nearly as much as oats for feed. It requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later, and it pays best to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, leaving the plant six inches apart.

Extra Early Japanese Broom Corn.—This is the earliest broom corn in existence, matures in about seventy-five days when planted late. Have seen some that was planted on July 17th and ready to cut October 1st. Can be planted after wheat with good success, so making two crops on same ground. It is just the kind for an early market. It has withstood dry weather better than any other variety. Brush is fine and long. Lb. 5c.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn.—This improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about eight to ten feet high, stands up well, and entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine. Its greater value to growers is in the fact that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, and will always command the highest price. Lb. 5c.

California Golden Broom Corn.—An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very evenly, even in the sun. Lb. 5c.

Genuine Dwarf Broom Corn.—Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush; principally used for making whisks and brushes. Lb. 5c.

Field Lupins.—When young the plants are good for sheep, the Yellow Lupins remaining green longer than the White. The Lupin is one of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sowed from April to July, and succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in the Lupins. Lb. 10c.

Vetches, or Tares.—A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the States. Culture same as field peas. 100 pounds per acre. There are two varieties; one for spring, the other for fall sowing. Can supply both. Lb. 10c.

Dwarf Essex or English Rape.—Extensively cultivated for soiling purposes and also for feeding young cattle, lambs and sheep. It yields abundantly and all animals are fond of it. Sow in April or May. If in drills, two to four pounds; if broadcast, four to six pounds per acre. Lb. 15c.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—A well known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for stock. Flourishes best in light, rich soil, when an open exposure, but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. They can remain in the ground all winter, as frost does not hurt them. They yield heavy, from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Lb. 5c.

Wild Rice.—An annual which sows itself in the fall, about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first of June. It grows very rapidly in one to eight feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted in the fall, before the ice forms, broadcast from a boat, in two or three feet of water having a mud-bottom. It has been successfully planted through the ice in winter and in the spring, but it succeeds best when planted in the fall. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing the small fry with plenty of food from the animalculæ upon the stocks; for planting in fish ponds it is equally desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. At the south two crops can be cut, and all cattle are very fond of it. Lb. 20c.

Medium Field Beans.—Same as Navy Beans, only difference is that size of beans is larger. Lb. 5c.

Peanuts.—The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil with a good clay sub-soil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over—April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off three and one-fourth feet wide, and the hills two feet asunder; cover them two or three inches. When they come up, thin them to two in a hill, and if there be any vacancy transplant. It is better to plant them level than on ridges, as they are less liable to suffer from the drouth. The only after culture they require is to keep the ground clean and mellow, and a slight hilling up when they are laid by. They will produce from twenty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre, according to the soil and culture, and are as easily cultivated as corn. We can supply either the white or red variety—white is generally preferred. Lb. 15c.

Cow Peas.—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known to the north, also as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature in, and can probably be grown as a second crop after wheat in the north. If desired the pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill, in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Lb. 5c.

Navy Field Beans.—Plant after danger of frost is past, in dry, light soil. Best crops are grown in rich soil; but beans do well in ordinary soil. Cultivate with one horse cultivator, or a hoe, frequently, when plants are dry, but never when wet. Plant one and one-half bushels to the acre in hills, same as corn, or in drills. Lb. 5c.

Castor Bean.—Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres. Lb. 5c.



Soja Bean.—The plants grow erect, averaging four and one-half feet in height. The stock is strong and woody, and has numerous branches covered with heavy foliage. The branches and upper part of the main stem are thickly studded with clusters of pods—from two to five pods growing in a cluster, each pod containing two beans. The beans should be sown a half bushel per acre broadcast, or planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and one and a half feet between the plants, dropping two or three in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. This variety of bean is sold largely as German Coffeeberries, at a fancy price. Lb. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.

Hempseed.—Grown in the eastern part of our state both for the seed and for the fibre; requiring rich bottom land. If grown for the seed two quarts will sow one acre; if grown for the fibre, sow about one bushel per acre. Lb. 10.

Flaxseed.—Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow one-half to three-fourth bushel per acre. Can furnish choice cleaned seed, for sowing any time, at market price.

Seed Rye.—Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Bu. [56 lbs.] 60c.

Colorado Giant Spring Rye.—A variety of Spring Rye grown largely in Colorado; the grain is of mammoth size, about five times larger than the common rye. Said to have yielded there as high as 100 bushels per acre. We procured a small lot of the seed and can furnish as long as supply lasts. Pkt. 5c., lb. 10c.

Black Russian Oats.—A very prolific oat, and heavy yielder. It is extremely hardy, enduring the coldest climate in our country without injury, and are rust proof. Bu. 60c.

Red Rust Proof Oats.—Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust proof; makes a very heavy grain. Bu. 50c.

White Schoenen Oats.—This variety weighs from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well; succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and method of culture. Bu. 60c.

Lincoln Oats.—It is very early white oat, it is rust proof, it stands up well, has a thin hull and heavy meat. Bu. 60c.

New Zealand Oats.—A very fine variety of oats introduced from Australia, a large yielder and producing a heavy meaty grain. Bu. 60c.

American Banner.—Another fine kind of white oats, very productive, very strong and straight straw, does well in our western states. Bu. 60c.

Negro Wonder Oats.—One of the best varieties of black oats; very hardy and heavy yielder and producing very heavy grains. Bu. 60c.

Winter Turf Oats.—For fall sowing. They are rust proof, and are adapted to light and heavy soils, and will stand the coldest freezing. When sown early, their roots strike down from ten to twelve inches deep, which insures them from winter killing and ready in spring to grow off, while spring oats are not sown on account of wet weather. Their deep rooting and stooling properties enables them to afford more fall and winter grazing than any known plant. They also produce more straw and grain than any other oat. Bu. \$1.

Highland Chief Barley.—This is an entirely new and distinct two-rowed variety of barley. It is very robust, a vigorous grower, and the size of the grain when compared with any other is immense. It is less liable to be damaged by wet than any other kinds, inasmuch as it is more closely covered with broad awns or spikelets, consequently it is less liable to lose color by the wet weather. Has strong, upright straw, yields from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, and usually weighs over fifty pounds to the measured bushel. Bu. 80c.

Mansury Barley.—A six-rowed barley, with long, heavy, well filled heads, containing large plump grains. Straw bright, very strong, and is not apt to lodge, even on the richest lands. Ripens about a week to ten days later than the common six-rowed barley, or about the same time as two-rowed barley. Bu. 80c.

Common Barley.—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from two to two and one half bushels per acre. Bu. 50c.

Imperial Black Barley.—This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois corn as a fattener, and it is surer than most all crops. The yield the past season was fifty bushels per acre. The Black Barley did splendidly. We urge all farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial. Bu. 90c.

Success Barley.—A new beardless barley, earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six rowed and strictly beardless, it can be handled as easily as oats. Our supply of this variety very limited. Bu. \$1.25.

Winter Barley.—For fall sowing. Must be sown early in fall to get well rooted before frost set in, so to not winter kill. Bu. \$1.

Spring Wheat.—Expecting that the high price of wheat this year will create a good demand for spring wheat we have procured several carloads of pure seed from northern Nebraska and Dakota, and can fill orders promptly. will have the following varieties, Pillsbury Fife, Wellman Fife, Sea Island and Blue Stem. Bu. \$1.25.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.

Postage 8 cents per pound extra.

All of these varieties bear dry weather well. Where corn will wholly fail for want of rain at a certain stage, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full yield. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. Some mills have been grinding the grain for flour with good success. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn will, even on land too poor for corn. As soon as the seed begins to glaze, begin to cut and shock. Make the shocks sixteen rows wide, and the same distance in length. Balance it well, for the seed is so heavy that it will go down easily. After it is well cured, stack it or house it as you would ordinary corn fodder, or let it stand in the field until wanted for use. Prepare a rack in the feed lot and feed it as hay. It is not necessary to thresh it. If it is desirable to separate the feed from the fodder, run the stalks through a threshing machine after removing all but one row of concave teeth. The grain will come out as clean as wheat, and the fodder is shredded.

Black Rice Corn.—This novelty among the non-saccharine sorghums is a cross between the African Millet and the Jerusalem Corn, and combines the good points of the two. It grows five to six feet high, has a stocky stem with many side leaves. The heads grow on a gooseneck stem and weigh from one half to one pound each. Seed is white and not as flat as the seed of the Jerusalem Corn. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$3.

Jerusalem Corn.—It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$3.

Red Kaffir Corn.—This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$2.

White Kaffir Corn.—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow one half bushel to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$2.

Yellow Milo Maize.—This growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The seed heads grow to great size on good land, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound after being fully ripe. On account of its branching habit and tall, massive growth, this grain should be planted in four or five rows, and two to three feet in the drill, according to the quality of the land, two plants in a hill, three to five feet apart. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$3.

Large African Millet.—The correct name of this variety is African Millet, but in some localities is called White Milo Maize. Stalks eight to ten feet high, and yielding heads of grain twelve to fifteen inches long, weighing six ounces to half a pound when fully ripe. Plant in early April, in three foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. This variety makes the most forage, besides a large quantity of seed per acre. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$3.

Brown Dourrha.—This is similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grains are of the same size and shape, but are of a brown color, instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper ever year. It is raised more for the grain than for fodder. It yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Lb. 5c., per 100 lbs. \$3.



TREE SEEDS.

Prices given include postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

The growing of forest trees from seeds is, in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower.

Other varieties require special treatment and greater care and attention to insure success, while some are very difficult to grow, and with such planters are not very likely to succeed until after having made repeated failures.

One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view; and that is it takes times for these to germinate, in some cases only a few days; in others, several weeks; while quite frequently they will lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sowed together, and subjected to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating; some coming up in a few days, others not until the next season, and still others not until the season following.

Conifers and Evergreen tree seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in the fall, or kept during the winter in sand or moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Apple, Pear, Quince Seed, Cherry Pits, Peach Pits, also those with hard shells like the Locust, Magnolias, etc., should be placed in boxes with sand and exposure to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate until a second year after planting, but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. The seeds of other deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

The soil should be deep, mellow and rich, if not so, make it so by deep spading and thoroughly pulverizing the ground. If not rich, apply a good liberal dressing of any old well-decomposed manure; mix thoroughly with the soil and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plat, and with the hoe make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown; make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seeds over the bottom, but not too thickly, and then draw the soil back and cover the seeds

to the depth of about the thickness of the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe moisture very easily. Water with a fine hose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, dry sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

The trenches or drills are to be two feet apart, so that the hoe or garden cultivator can be employed in cultivation. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and keep them well clear of weeds. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corner three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely.

Allow the young plants to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

For timber claims on our prairies, would recommend to plant Black Walnut, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Ash, Box Elder, Wild Black Cherry, Honey and Black Locust.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple (*Pyrus malus*).—Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil, any time during the winter in the south, or early in the spring in the north, in rows eighteen inches apart. If the seed is planted in the spring, it must first be frozen, which can be done during the winter by placing layers of seed in the boxes and covering with sand, and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing, the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled, if deprived of all moisture.

American Apple seed..... per lb. 30c; per bu. \$6.
French Crab Apple seed..... per lb. 40c; per bu. \$8.

Apricots, Russian (*Prunus Siberia*).—The hardiest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourishes as far north as the mountains of Duhuria, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1875 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium size and of the best quality. Oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

Cherry, Mahaleb (*Cerasus Mahaleb*).—The remarks regarding apples are applicable to Cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

Cherry Mazzard (*Cerasus communis*).—Another variety used extensively for grafting. Oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

Pear (*Pyrus communis*).—Sow the seed thickly in spring in drills, eighteen inches apart. The soil should be deep—a rich, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After taking one year's growth, take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root, and reset them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. Oz. 25c., lb. \$2.

Quince (*Cydonia communis*).—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is most used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for Apples. Oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Myrobalan Plum (*Prunus communis*).—The direction given for planting apples will apply to Plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

German Prunes (*Prunus communis*).—Treat same as preceding. Oz. 10c., lb. 50c.

Peach (*Amygdalus persica*).—Peach stock are raised by planting the stone two or three inches deep in the fall. If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as for Apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in Apple stock. Bu. \$1.

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS.

Currants, Gooseberry Raspberry, Strawberry and Blackberry.

Having had frequent calls for the above small fruit seeds, we have this season a fine stock of them. Oz. 60c., lb. \$6.

EVERGREENS.

Larch, European (Larix Europæa).—This variety is of great value for forest planting, and is being extensively grown in the United States. It is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant in the fall, or procure the seed and sow where wanted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.

Arbor Vita, American White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis).—An evergreen of great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly durable, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing any signs of decay. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Arbor Vita, Chinese (Thuja orientalis).—A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been for a long time in cultivation in our leading nurseries. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Arbor Vita, Golden (Thuja orientalis aurea).—A variety of the preceding species with foliage of a golden hue. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

Spruce, Hemlock (Abies Canadensis).—A well-known evergreen tree of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful of spruces, with a light and spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively employed in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

Spruce, Norway (Abies picea).—A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and wind breaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.25.

Spruce, White (Abies alba).—A small tree native to the northern states and Canada, extending to the northern limits of vegetation. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for its fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$4.

Pine Austrian (Pinus Austriaca).—A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth; it is perfectly hardy, and of great value to exposed situations for wind-breaks and shelter belts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Pine, Scotch (Pinus sylvestra).—One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soil and climate. Its extreme hardness, together with its dense foliage, make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Pine, Mediterranean (Pinus maritima).—A variety from southern Europe, of extremely rapid growth, and well suited to light soils in a southern climate, but not quite hardy enough for successful cultivation in the northern states. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Pine, White or Weymouth (Pinus strobus).—The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The White Pine at maturity is a tree of gigantic proportions, often reaching a diameter of six feet, and a height of 150 feet or more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry locations. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Pine, Swiss Stone (Pinus cembra).—From Europe. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the north. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Fir, Silver (Abies pectinata).—A European variety sometimes like the preceding in general appearance, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

Fir, Balsam (Abies balsamea).—A small tree native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage of a beautiful rich green, retains its color during the severest winters. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$2.

Cedar, Red (Juniperus Virginiana).—Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and western Kansas, equal to the Red Cedar, and for wind-breaks around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the Red Cedar is invaluable; also being symmetrical in growth and readily shaped with the shears, it is one of the most beautiful yard trees. After properly planting out the Red Cedar, it requires less care and will stand more neglect than any other evergreen. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Cypress (Cupressus).—They are very fine trees for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. We have three varieties, the Deciduous, the Upright and the spreading. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Boxwood (Buxus sempervirens).—The smallest of the evergreens, used mainly for borders around flower-beds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN.

Picea pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce).—From selected blue trees only; about 100,000 seeds to a pound. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

Abies Douglasii (Douglas Spruce).—45,000 seeds to pound. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

Pinus Ponderosa (Yellow Pine).—16,000 seeds to pound. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Picea Engelmanii (similar to Blue Spruce).—Oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Juniperus Virginiana (Silver Cedar).—Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$1.25.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Maple, Sugar (*Acer saccharinum*).—This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the Sugar Maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood, most valuable for fuel, and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Maple, Soft or Silver-leaf (*Acer dasycarpum*).—One of the most beautiful of maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light, and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seed ripens in May, and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality; hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

Maple, Norway (*Acer platanoides*).—Leaves similar in appearance to the Sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall, and are considerably larger than our native species. The Norway Maple is of slow growth while young, but grows quite rapidly after it is five or six years old. It is a very handsome tree, and well worthy of cultivation. Its wood is hard and fine grained. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Maple, Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).—A rather coarse growing-tree with large dark-green leaves. It is not a handsome tree, but a rapid grower, its wood is hard and valuable. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Maple, Ash-leaved, or Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*).—A medium sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not usually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus Americana*).—This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Its growth is extremely rapid, often obtaining a growth of six feet in a single season. It is one of the earliest varieties to transplant or grow from seed, requiring no more care or skill than the ordinary crop of white beans or Indian corn, with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

Ash, European (*Fraxinus excelsior*).—A variety of Ash grown largely in Europe; seeds larger than those of American varieties. A fine ornamental tree. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Birch, White (*Betula Alba*).—A small slender tree with white bark. The wood is fine-grained but not tough. Trees with a large amount of small spray, more or less graceful in habit. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Birch, Weeping (*Betula alba pendula*).—From Europe. A variety of White Birch with pendulous branches. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Beech, European (*Fagus Sylvatica*).—The Beech grows to a large size, often from 60 to 100 feet high, and from 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The wood is not tough, but extremely hard. The seeds ripen in the fall and are easily started. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Elm, White (*Ulmus Americana*).—It is the largest of the native Elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worthy of cultivation both for its wood and ornament. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.50.

Elm, European (*Ulmus campestris*).—It is also a valuable tree, and considerably cultivated for ornament. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Basswood or Linden, American (*Tilia Americana*).—A large tree of rapid growth; wood soft and white; lumber valuable. The foliage is luxuriant, and the flowers produce honey in great abundance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Basswood, European (*Tilia Europaea*).—Small-leaved lime. A very beautiful tree, of symmetrical growth and luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Allanhus, Tree of Heaven (*Allanhus glandulosa*).—Introduced from Japan. It has been quite extensively planted in our western states, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to large size, and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

Alder, European (*Alnus glutinosa*).—The largest of the Alder species. Valuable for fuel. Grows in low, wet sands on the banks of streams. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$1.25.

Alder, Hoary (*Alnus incana*).—From Europe. Tree hardy. Wood similar to preceding variety. Noted for its smooth white bark and beautiful appearance; highly prized for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Catalpa, Hardy (*Catalpa speciosa*).—Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the *Catalpa Speciosa* stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaption to almost all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its extraordinary success on the western and northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber for the most important as well as the minor uses for which timber is needed; the most imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties, and in other exposed situations, to say nothing of the handsome appearance of the tree, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the *Catalpa* as the tree to plant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.

Catalpa, Tea's Japan Hybrid.—A new variety of wonderfully rapid growth, surpassing any other hardy tree. Most valuable and durable timber; very large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Magnificent shaped tree. Endures extreme heat or drouth, and is free from insects or diseases. Named by the Kansas and Missouri State Horticultural Societies. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*).—A very quick growing tree, will grow anywhere, lumber not very valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Mulberry, White (*Morus alba*).—A native of Europe; has become naturalized, and is now found in most of the states. Mulberry seeds grow very readily, but they should not be covered too deep, as they are quite small. The leaves of all Mulberry varieties are used for feeding silkworms. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Mulberry, Black (*Morus nigra*).—Same as preceding, but not so hardy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Mulberry, Russian (*Morus Tartarica*).—Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. It is largely planted by the Mennonites in the Arkansas Valley, mostly for silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for desert. The trees make good fence posts after five years growth, and eventually make splendid lumber for cabinet work. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Locust, Yellow or Black (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

Locust, Honey (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).—This is a large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our state wherever planted. Seeds ought to be scalded before planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).—It is a tall growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, but when in full leaf it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly, and the wood is valuable. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c.

Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).—Tree of dwarf habit, producing thorns; makes an excellent hedge. Seeds very slow to grow, will often remain two years in the ground before germinating. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.50.

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).—A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from four to eight feet high, with many upright, slender branches covered with sharp, stout prickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

Barberry, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*).—A species from Europe, with beautiful purple foliage. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., lb. \$4.

Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).—A native from Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare seed for planting is to soak it in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow is in April or May. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 40c. bu. \$6.

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*).—One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. A very large tree of rapid growth. It delights in a rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams, or timber-land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value, and is becoming very scarce. The nuts are a very well known article of commerce. Bu. 75c.

Walnut, English (*Juglans alba*).—This variety has not much been tried here. We have fresh nuts of the soft shelled kind from California can furnish at 40c., per lb.

Hickory, Shell-bark (*Carya alba*).—This species becomes a lofty tree, eighty feet high, with a diameter sometimes of two feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce. Bu. \$2.50.

Chestnut, American Sweet (*Castanea vesta*).—Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years growth. Not suited to a great variety of soils. Succeeds best on timber land and on rocky and gravel soils. Highly esteemed for its timber and nuts. Lb. 40c.

Paw-Paw (*Asinina triloba*).—Too small to be of any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree, and is also cultivated for its fruits, which resembles the Banana in form and color, and, when fully ripe, is very delicious. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).—From Europe. Slow grower. Hardy. Wood very hard. Too small for timber. Used for ornamental hedges and for shade. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.75.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—Native. Tree hardy, rapid grower. Wood soft, valuable for timber. Sometimes called White Wood, also known as Yellow Poplar in some localities. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.

Sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*.—Buttonwood).—A native tree, extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich moist soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 80c.

Persimmon (*Diospyrus Virginiana*).—Native. Tree hardy. Wood very hard and fine grained. It bears a plum-shaped fruit which is very astringent when green, but edible when fully ripe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*).—Native. Tree extremely hardy. Very rapid grower. Wood hard, producing lumber of great value for furniture and cabinet work. It succeeds well on the prairies, and is rapidly coming into favor for tree planting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. 60c.

Hackberry.—A native tree, well adapted to our western states, for staying qualities. As a tree it ranks with the Honey Locust and Osage Orange. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

Tree Cranberry, or Snow Ball (*Viburnum opulus*).—Native. Small tree or shrub. Is ten or twelve feet high at maturity, and produces its showy, white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Ruckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).—Used for hedges, bears pruning well and makes a very compact hedge. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).—A small native tree bearing green flowers, with the odor of hops; ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Red Bud (*Cercis siliquastrum*).—A very ornamental tree. It blossoms before leafing out; bears red flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*).—A small native tree with pretty white flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

Sassafras (*Sassafras officinata*).—A small native tree, of which the bark of its roots is used for medical purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., lb. \$3.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).—A native tree, grows to a large size, and is a rapid grower. The wood is compact and fine-grained. A beautiful variety for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., lb. \$5.

Lilac (*Syringa Vulgaris*).—Well-known flowering shrub; highly ornamental. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus virginiana*).—One of our handsomest native shrubs, blooms in May and June. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., lb. \$2.

Golden Chain Tree (*Cytisus laburnum*).—A well known ornamental tree. The flowers are very pretty, of a golden color, and hang down like chains, as the name of the tree indicates. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., lb. \$1.50.

NUMBER OF TREE SEEDS TO THE POUND.

	About		About		About
Alder.....	100,000	European Ash.....	5,000	Norway Maple.....	7,000
American White Ash.....	10,000	European Beech.....	1,000	Osage Orange.....	10,000
Apple.....	12,000	European Elm.....	50,000	Paw-Paw.....	400
Arbor Vitæ.....	300,000	European Linden.....	5,000	Peach.....	200
Arbor Vitæ, China.....	40,000	Gum.....	20,000	Pear.....	15,000
Austrian Pine.....	25,000	Hawthorn.....	6,000	Quince.....	15,000
Ayianthus.....	20,000	Hemlock Spruce.....	100,000	Red Cedar.....	8,000
Balsam Fir.....	80,000	Hickory Nuts.....	50	Scotch Fir.....	70,000
Barberry.....	8,000	Honey Locust.....	2,500	Soft Maple.....	2,000
Black Cherry.....	4,000	Hornbeam.....	10,000	Sugar Maple.....	7,000
Black or Yellow Locust.....	30,000	Ky. Coffeebean.....	200	Sweet Chestnut.....	100
Boxelder.....	15,000	Larch.....	100,000	Sycamore Maple.....	6,000
Catalpa.....	20,000	Mammoth Maple.....	7,000	Tulip Tree.....	20,000
Catalpa Teas.....	70,000	Mulberry, all kinds.....	200,000	Walnuts.....	25
Cherry Pits.....	1,000	Norway Spruce.....	70,000	White Birch.....	500,000

For tree claims, trees should be planted four feet apart, making 2722 trees to the acre.

NURSERY STOCK.

Our prices include careful packing in damp moss and delivering to Express or freight office here, freight or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

APPLES.

	Pr 10	Pr 100
Standard—3 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 00
Standard—2 years, good, 3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	8 00

EARLY APPLES.—Red Astrachan, Cooper, Yellow Transparent, Red June, Early White, Early Harvest, Sweet June, etc.

FALL APPLES.—Maiden's Blush, Fameuse (snow), Western Beauty, Rambo, Jefferies, Penna. Red Streak, Lowel, C. Strawberry, Ortley, etc.

WINTER APPLES.—Ben Davis, Janet, Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, Mann, Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden, Huntsman, W. W. Pearmain, Winesap, Jonathan, Stark, York Imperial, Smith's Cider, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Arkansas Black, Red Beltzheimer, Pewaukee, Standard, Sutton's Beauty, Wealthy, etc.

CRAB APPLES.

Four to six feet, 2 years.....	3 50	25 00
--------------------------------	------	-------

VARIETIES.—Whitney's No. 20, Montreal Beauty, Transcendent, Golden Beauty, Hyslop, Soulard.

PEAR TREES.

Standard Pear—First-class, 5 to 6 feet, 2 and 3 years.....	4 50	35 00
Standard Pear—Medium, 4 to 5 feet, 2 years.....	3 50	30 00

VARIETIES.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Leconte, Beurre de Anjou, Howell, Sheldon, O. Summer, Keiffer.

Dwarf Pear—First-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	4 50	35 00
Dwarf Pear—Medium fine, 3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	30 00
Dwarf Pear—Light, 2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	20 00

VARIETIES.—Duchess, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Howell, Vicar, Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Rutter, Lawson, Beurre de Anjou, Lawrence, Keiffer.

CHERRIES, ON MAHALEB.—Fine Stock.

Standard—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	30 00
Standard—2 years, well branched, 3½ to 4 feet.....	3 50	25 00

VARIETIES.—Early Richmond, Ostheim, Wragg, English Morello, Olivet, Ger. Weichsel, Montmorency, Belle Magnifique, Gov. Wood,

PEACH TREES.

Standard—1 year, fine, 5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	15 00
Standard—1 year, fine, 3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	10 00

VARIETIES.—Alexander, Stump the World, Heath Cling, Amsden, Lord Palmerton, Waterloo, Early Rivers, Honeywell, Old Mixon, Schumacher, Elberta, Salway, Foster, Brandywine, Globe, Wonderful, Ringgold, Mammoth, Wheatlarer, Arkansas Traveler, Lemon Cling, etc.

Crosby—Frost proof.....	Each 35c.	3 50	25 00
Bokara.....	Each 50c.	5 00	35 00

PLUM TREES.—Very Fine.

	Pr 10	Pr 100
Native—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$3 50	\$25 00
Native—2 years, medium, 3½ to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00
Native—1 year, well branched, 4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	15 00
Foreign—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	35 00
Foreign—2 years, medium, 3½ to 4 feet.....	3 50	25 09
Foreign—1 year, well branched, 4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	20 00

NATIVE VARIETIES.—Wild Goose, Miner, Marianna, Weaver, Wolfe.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.—Lombard, Smith's Orleans, Gen. Hand, Imperial Gage, Bardshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, German Prune.

Japanese Plums.....	4 00	35 00
---------------------	------	-------

VARIETIES.—Kelsey, Ogden, Botan, Satsuma, Burbank.

APRICOT TREES.

Russian—Named sorts, very fine, 4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
American—4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00

VARIETIES.—Russian: Alexander, Gibb, Alexis, J. L. Budd, Nicholas, Catherine.

American: Moorpark, Early Golden.

QUINCES.

Mo. Mammoth, 3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Champion, 3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Orange.....	3 50	30 00

GRAPE VINES.

Concord, 1 year, strong.....	75	4 00
Elvira, white.....	1 25	6 00
Ives.....	1 25	6 00
Worden, best black grape.....	1 25	6 00
Pocklington, Golden, white.....	2 00	10 00
Niagara, white.....	2 00	10 00
Martha, white.....	1 50	8 00
Moore's Early.....	2 00	10 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing, 2 years, very strong.....	1 50	10 00
Smith's Improved.....	1 50	10 00
Houghton 2 years.....	1 00	8 00
Industry, 2 years, very fine red fruit.....	3 00	20 00

CURRENTS.

Red Dutch, and White Dutch, 2 years.....	1 25	7 00
Cherry, Grape and La Versailles Victoria.....	1 25	7 00
Fay's Prolific.....	1 50	8 50
Raby.....	1 50	8 50

RASPBERRIES.

Souhegan.....	50	2 50
Gregg.....	50	2 50
Mammoth Cluster.....	50	2 50
Turner, red.....	40	2 00
Cuthbert, red.....	50	2 50
Shafter's Colossal, red.....	50	3 00
The Kansas, new, best black.....	75	5 00

BLACKBERRIES.

Snyder, the best.....	50	2 50
Kittatinny.....	50	2 50
Early Harvest.....	50	2 50

STRAWBERRIES.

Crescent, Captain Jack.....	50	1 75
Miner's Prolific, Warfield, Bubach's No. 5, Haveland, Jessie.....	50	1 75
Parker, Earl and Van Deman.....	75	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pr 10	Pr 100
Asparagus—Con. Colossal.....	\$0 20	\$1 00
White Columbia Mammoth.....	20	1 00
Palmetta.....	20	1 00
Rhubarb—Linneus and Victoria.....	70	5 00
Horseradish.....	10	50
Improved Dwarf Juneberry.....	1 50	10 00
Lucretia Dewberry.....	1 00	3 50

SHRUBS.

	Each.	Pr 10
Altheas, named colors; Deutzia.....	\$0 35	3 00
Calycanthus, sweet scented; Purple Fringe, Japan Quince...	35	3 00
Clematis, large flowering, assorted colors.....	50	4 50
Honeysuckles, assorted; Lilac, Persian.....	25	2 00
Spiræa, assorted, six kinds.....	25	2 00
Snowball.....	35	3 00
Weigelia's, assorted.....	30	2 50
Pæonia, strong rooted, assorted.....	20	1 75
Hydrangea.....	50	4 50

All strong blooming stock.

ROSES.

Hybrid Perpetuals, strong, best leading sorts.....	35	3 00
Climbing, assorted.....	35	3 00
Moss, assorted.....	40	3 50

Popular varieties from open grounds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

European Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00
Box Elder, 8 to 10 feet.....	30	3 00
Soft Maple, 8 to 10 feet.....	50	4 00
White Elm, 8 to 10 feet.....	75	5 50
Russian Mulberry, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00

WEeping TREES.

Willow, Kilmarnock, 6 feet.....	75	5 00
Ash, European, 5 to 6 feet.....	75	5 00
Birch, cut leaved, 4 to 6 feet.....	75	5 00
Mulberry, 6 feet.....	1 50	10 00
Maple, Weir's Cut Leaf, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ, Pyramidalis, 2½ to 3 feet.....	75	5 00
Austrian Pine, 2½ to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
Spruce, Norway, 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
Red Cedar, 3 to 4 feet, shorn trees.....	75	5 00
Red Cedar, 1½ to 2 feet, beautiful stock, transplanted.....	50	4 00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—Yearlings.

	Pr 100	Pr 1000
Honey Locust.....	50	3 00
Russian Mulberry.....	50	3 00
Catalpa.....	50	3 00
Black Locust.....	50	3 00
Soft Maple.....	50	3 00
Box Elder.....	50	3 00
White Ash.....	50	3 00
Osage Orange.....	50	3 00

Cabbage Plants, Tomato Plants, Cauliflower Plants, Celery Plants, Sweet Potato Plants, Pepper Plants, of all varieties, true to name, at low prices, always on hand during their season.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

Chemical analysis has shown, and experience has proven, that of all feeding substances, OIL CAKE MEAL stands without an equal. To farmers it is especially valuable. It is the greatest flesh former, milk and butter producer in use, and on fair test will prove to be the most economical cattle food a farmer can use; and it not only increases the value of his land, but keeps his stock in excellent condition, and, at the same time, increases the quality and richness of milk.

OIL CAKE MEAL IS NOT A MEDICINE BUT A FOOD.

It should be fed with bran or shorts to give the best results as a milk-producer in the proportion of half each. This should be prepared twelve hours before feeding by soaking, at night for morning, and morning for night feeding. Corn meal should be used instead of bran or shorts when butter is an object. Both should be put into a vessel and water poured on sufficiently to make a mush of proper consistency. A thin mush when first mixed, will become very thick by standing as long as indicated above.

Feed cattle and hogs three to four quarts per day. Calves, one to two quarts. Horses, two to three quarts. Present prices, per 100 lbs. \$1.50; per ton, \$25.

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER

is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, rich in ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid.

It is in the form of fine powder, and is very dry and easily mixed with the soil. It may be composted, sowed by hand, or sowed by the drill, or broadcast plaster sower.

The Complete Fertilizer must be used with care, not to place it in immediate contact with the seed, but a little stirring of soil in the hill when the application is made obviates all difficulty. It may be freely sowed broadcast upon grass or growing grain with the best effects, using 100 to 500 pounds per acre. For corn it is either applied to the land and harrowed in, or close about in the hill, at planting or upon or near the hill after planting, or both broadcast and to the hill.

It is the best fertilizer for lawns, and will make an old, exhausted one look fresh and green. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c., 20 lb. sacks, 60c., 100 lb. sacks, \$2, 200 lb. sacks \$3.

PURE GROUND BONE.

We know of no commercial manure that is better adapted for general fertilizing purposes. The sample we offer is very fine quality and absolutely pure. It is especially valuable for applying on grounds intended for lawns, tennis or base-ball grounds. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c., 20 lb. sacks 60c., 100 lb. sacks, \$2, 200 lb. sacks, \$3.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.

For all varieties of Laying Fowls, Young Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

It keeps Fowls in the best condition, and makes poultry the most profitable stock on the farm. It is estimated that one-half the chicks and turkeys annually hatched die before reaching maturity. When the Egg Food is fed according to directions, sick and drooping chicks will never be seen. It supplies all the needed material for forming bone, muscle, and feathers, and, by its gentle tonic effect, strengthens the digestive organs, and lays the foundation for vigorous, healthy, and therefore, profitable fowls. For ordinary feed, mix one pound of the Egg Food thoroughly with fifty weight of meal, or half meal and half wheat bran, and wet up for morning meal with either hot or cold water. To start laying rapidly, in the usual quantity of meal, or bran and meal, for fifteen or twenty fowls, stir in a tablespoonful of Egg Food, and wet up with hot water in cold weather.



IMPERIAL EGG FOOD, price per pound, 50c. If to be sent by mail, add 16c. per pound for postage.

Ground Oyster Shell, per lb.....	5c., per 10 lbs. 30c., per 100 lbs. \$2.00
Ground Bone Meal, for poultry, per lb.....	5c., per 10 lbs. 40c., per 100 lbs. \$2.50
Granulated Bone, for poultry, per lb.....	5c., per 10 lbs. 40c., per 100 lbs. \$3.00

BERRY BOXES, CRATES, AND GRAPE BASKETS.

We keep on hand a large stock of Boxwood material and can fill all orders at short notice at lowest prices

We expect prices to rule as follows.

Leslie quart boxes, per 1000.....	\$ 2.75
Crates for 24 quart boxes, per 100.....	10.00
One-third bushel crates for peaches, per 100.....	7.00
Grape Baskets, (10 lbs.) per 100	6.00

Special prices on large lots.

USEFUL TABLES.

Average Quantity of Seed Sown to an Acre.

IN DRILLS.

Dwarf Beans.....	1¼ bushels
Early Peas.....	1¼ "
Marrowfat Peas.....	1¼ "
Beets.....	4 to 5 pounds
Carrots.....	2 to 3 "
Onions.....	4 to 5 "
Onions for sets.....	50 to 60 "
Onion sets.....	300 to 350 "
Potatoes (cut tubers)...	10 bushels
Parsnips.....	4 to 5 pounds
Radishes.....	6 to 8 "
Rutabagas.....	1 to 1½ "
Spinach.....	10 to 12 "
Salsify.....	6 to 8 "
Turnip.....	1 to 1½ "

IN HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	12 to 15 pounds
Corn.....	8 to 10 "
Cucumbers.....	2 to 3 "
Muskmelons.....	2 to 3 "
Watermelons.....	3 to 5 "
Pumpkin.....	5 to 6 "
Squash.....	4 to 5 "

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants.

	About
Asparagus.....	1 oz. 500 plants
Cabbage.....	1 oz. 2,000 "
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. 2,000 "
Celery.....	1 oz. 2,500 "
Leek.....	1 oz. 1,500 "
Endive.....	1 oz. 3,000 "
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. 1,000 "
Lettuce.....	1 oz. 3,000 "
Pepper.....	1 oz. 1,000 "
Tomato.....	1 oz. 1,500 "
Thyme.....	1 oz. 4,000 "
Sage.....	1 oz. 1,000 "
Savory.....	1 oz. 2,000 "
Majoram.....	1 oz. 1,500 "
Rhubarb.....	1 oz. 500 "

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.

Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to 50 hills
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200 "
Cucumbers.....	1 oz. to 125 "

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre of Given Distance.

Dist. apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. apart.	No. Trees.
1 foot.....	43,500	4 feet.....	2,722	18 feet.....	134
1¼ feet.....	19,360	5 ".....	1,722	21 ".....	98
2 ".....	10,890	6 ".....	1,210	24 ".....	75
2¼ ".....	9,960	9 ".....	567	27 ".....	59
3 ".....	4,840	12 ".....	392	33 ".....	40
		15 ".....	193		

Watermelons.....	1 oz. to 40-50 hills
Muskmelons.....	1 oz. to 75-100 "
Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 60-90 "
Squash.....	1 oz. to 60-80 "

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. 60 feet of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. 50 "
Beans-dwarf.....	1 qt. 100 "
Carrot.....	1 oz. 100 "
Endive.....	1 oz. 100 "
Okra.....	1 oz. 40 "
Onion.....	1 oz. 100 "
Onion sets.....	1 qt. 20 "
Parsley.....	1 oz. 125 "
Parsnips.....	1 oz. 150 "
Peas.....	1 qt. 100 "
Radishes.....	1 oz. 75 "
Salsify.....	1 oz. 70 "
Spinach.....	1 oz. 75 "
Turnip.....	1 oz. 150 "

Table Showing the Amount of Seed Necessary for an Acre, and the Number of Pounds to the Bushel.

	No. lb. to bu.	No. lb. to acre
Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Alfalfa.....	60	25 to 30
Esparsette.....	24	40 to 45
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8
Timothy.....	45	15 to 20
Hungarian.....	48	24 to 36
Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Orchard Grass.....	14	28 to 42
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	18 to 42
Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 30
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14	50 to 70
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60
Flax.....	56	28 to 42
Buckwheat.....	50	25 to 50
English Blue Grass.....	24	12 to 18
Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Barley.....	48	.. to 96
Corn.....	56	8 to 10
Rye.....	56	72 to 90
Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane.....	56	6 to 8
Sugar Cane, broadcast.....	56	50 to 75
Peas, Field.....	60	90 to 120

CAHOON'S PATENT HAND SEED SOWER.

For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc.

The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a tight sheet-iron hopper, surrounded by a bag which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck, and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance. Price, \$3.75.

THE CYCLONE SEEDER.—Similar to the Cahoon. The machine is made light, yet strong and well finished. It sows clover, timothy, millet, hungarian flax, rice, wheat, oats, corn, and all other grain and seeds perfectly even and any desired amount (one quart to three bushels) per acre. Price \$2.50.



NOW FOR PROSPERITY! SOMETHING YOU NEED!

A NECESSARY AID TO BUSINESS.

There was established in the year 1863, a state agricultural journal for Kansas, the "old reliable" **Kansas Farmer**, which is published weekly at Topeka, Kansas. It is a veritable magazine of everything pertaining to farm life and is conceded to be the leading journal of its class for western farmers. It is the pioneer agricultural journal of the west.

Every issue is worth the low subscription price of **One Dollar**. It has a large corps of special editors and contributors, which make its fourteen departments practical and authoritative. No intelligent farmer who desires to become more prosperous can afford to be without it.

FREE! To anyone who will mention this catalogue on a postal card we will send free a sample copy and our supplement of benefit offers.

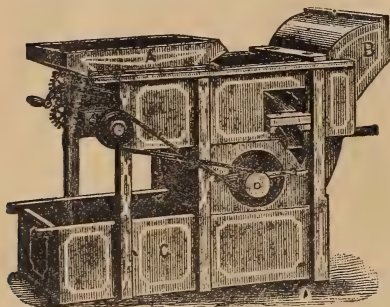
Address: **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kansas.

N. B. We will send this paper *Kansas Farmer*, 6 months free as premium. See page 69.



Humphrey's Concave Potato Knife.

With the Concave Potato Knife, seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2 to \$3 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. Our illustration shows how the eyes are cut with the knife, making a compact piece with the eyes in the center surrounded by the greatest possible amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife, the piece would be thin, flat and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating. A circular is put in each box with the knife. Price post-paid, 30 cents.



a, Hopper; b, Dust Spout; c, Grain or Seed Box.

The Clipper Hand Grain and Seed Mill.

We are using this mill in our warehouses. The improved No. 1. Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish and all other kinds of grain and seeds grown in the United States, with once through, without any waste, and leaves no tailing to clean over. It will separate plantain from medium clover seed, just as easy as any other mill can blow out dust. It has zinc sieves, vertical blast, and is the most complete farm mill ever invented. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds, this little dandy always takes a front seat. Seven out of the eight sieves used in this mill are made of perforated zinc, the best sieve in all the wide world, and the fact is, it is the best farm mill on the face of the earth, and no mistake about it. Weight, 150 lbs. Price, \$22.50.

Something New.
Cheap and Valuable.

The "ACME" SEED DRILL.

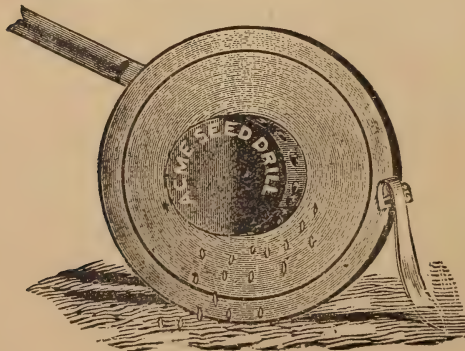
SIMPLE, DURABLE

AND

ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

A WONDER AT THE PRICE.

Just the thing
FOR SMALL GARDENS.



\$1.00 EACH by express at purchaser's expense, or we will deliver them to express office in the U. S., all charges prepaid for \$1.25.

Address all orders to

F. BARTEDES & Co.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

"Planet Jr." Garden Tools for 1898.

Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will gladly send a fully illustrated catalogue to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines; the best on the market. *Great improvements have been made for 1898, and we direct special attention to the description of the new No. 4 Seed Sower. You can rely on getting bottom prices from us on any of these goods.*

The "PLANET JR." No. 4 Combined Hill Dropping Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

It is of good size capacity, holding two quarts. It drops in hills at 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36 inches apart and in drills any thickness, handling the smallest paper of seed perfectly and to the last grain, and is simple, durable and very light-running. The index is accurate, plain and easily set. The drill is quickly detached and the tool frame substituted. It then becomes the most admirable Single Wheel Hoe of the "Planet Jr." family. It has a fine garden plow, two elegantly shaped, new style hoes, three delightful cultivating rakes, made new form and specially to fit 6, 9, 12, 14 and 16 inch rows, three cultivator teeth and a practical leaf guard. **Price, complete, \$10.**

The No. 4 Hill Dropper has the following *special* points of superiority: They are unusually light and easy running, and yet carries two quarts; the accuracy of their sowing and dropping surpasses all other garden seeders. They throw out of action and close the discharge opening automatically and instantly, by simply raising the handle, thus wasting no seed. There are no cogs, brushes, gearing or chains. The No. 4 as a Wheel Hoe, dispenses with the sowing parts entirely, and with an 11 inch wheel, malleable quick change frame, adjustable handles and improved tools, all admirable in design and finish, is perfection in every way.



The "PLANET JR." Single Wheel Hoe.



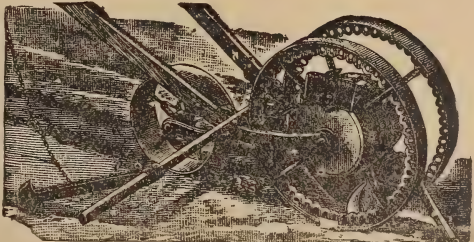
This Wheel Hoe is light and strong and does almost the same variety of work as the Double Wheel Hoe, being used mostly between the rows, yet it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while plants are small, by placing the wheel at one side of the frame. The rakes and cultivator teeth and the hoes and plow enable the operator to perform all

most every variety of work, either in the field or garden. All rows from six to eighteen inches apart can be hoed at one passage. The frame is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel has an extra broad face. **Price \$4.50.**

The "PLANET JR." No. 2 Seed Drill.

This tool is used the world over, and with the exception of the "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Drills is the most perfect drill known. It holds two and one-half quarts.

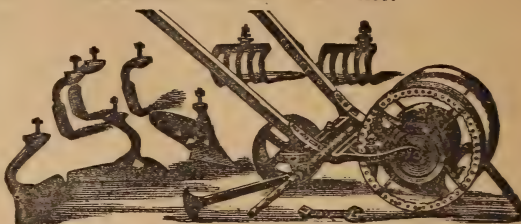
The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass, set between the driving wheels. Around this drum is a brass band, drawn tight to the drum by a cam which joins the ends. In both drum and band are corresponding diamond-shaped discharge openings; by loosening the cam and sliding the outer band, the discharge may be regulated to suit any kind or thickness of seed. The index contains the names of the principal seeds, and when the name wanted appears through the index slot, it is set right for that seed. The drill sows in an even, regular stream, whether there is much or little in the hopper. The opening plow, being directly between the wheels, follows all irregularities of the ground, is adjustable, and once set, opens the furrow at a uniform depth, and the seeds are deposited in a very narrow line. The machine is extremely simple; no agitators, belts or gearing. It received the highest award at the World's Fair at Chicago. **Price \$6.50.**



The "PLANET JR." No. 1 Combination Drill and Wheel Hoe.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made, and its friends have been gained by substantial merit. It won the highest and only award at the Chicago Exposition. As a seed sower it is identical with No. 2 "Planet Jr." Drill, except in size, and has all its merits, its strength, durability, ease of operation and perfection of work.

It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. The door, when opened, forms a convenient spout for filling with seed. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly attached. Every purchaser of this machine will find it an excellent seed sower; a first-class double wheel hoe, and when plants are small, a good single wheel hoe; an excellent furrower; an admirable wheel cultivator; a capital garden rake, and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. Price \$9.



The "PLANET JR." No. 10 Double Wheel Hoe.



Thousands of farmers and gardeners who own this tool save its cost many times every year, for in an onion field and in other crops, one can do more and better work with it than six men with ordinary hoes.

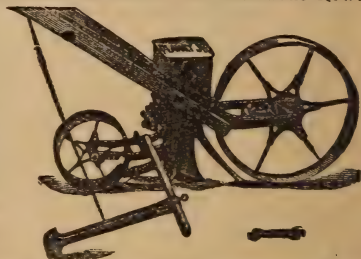
The "Planet Jr." No. 10 Double Wheel Hoe will straddle plants eighteen inches high, and finish rows from six to eighteen inches apart at one passage. One hoe sets slightly ahead of the other, to prevent dragging out your plants. The new frame permits the changing of attachments *without removing the nuts*. All the tools shown in the cut go with the machine for the price, and all the blades are steel, hardened in oil and polished. The wheels are adjustable to make the work shallow or deep, as required, and to adapt the machine to all width rows. The tool is charming in every style and kind of work, the admiration of all who see it in operation. Price \$6.

To accommodate those who have little work but hoeing, we offer the above machine, with hoes only, under the name "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe, at \$3.50. The other parts can be added at any time and will be found to fit.

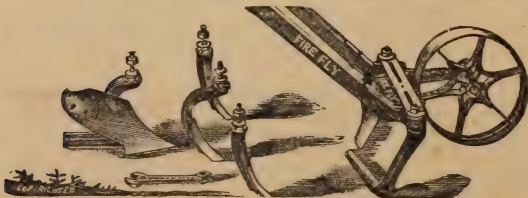
The "PLANET JR." No. 3 Hill Dropping Seeder.—Sows either in Hills or in Continuous Row.

A fine Hill Dropping Seeder, with hosts of friends. This Drill will sow in a continuous row, in the ordinary way, with the greatest regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The wheel is 15 inches high, with a broad face. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work. It has a rubber force feed, sows equally well whether the hopper is full or contains only a paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds, such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by drills having agitators or metal feed wheels. The plow is adjustable and opens a very narrow furrow, which is a great advantage for after cultivation.

1896 was the first year that this machine was sold widely by the manufacturers of the celebrated line of "Planet Jr." goods, but it has since been bought very largely by careful gardeners and nurserymen and has given entire satisfaction. Price \$9.



The "FIRE-FLY" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

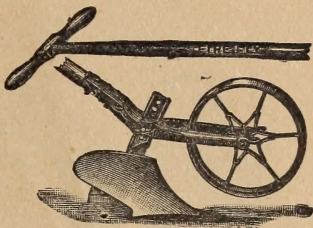
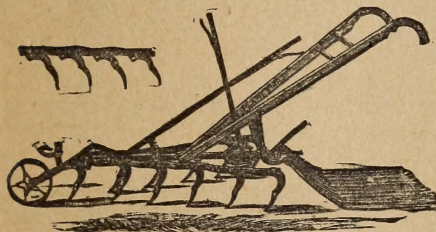


This popular tool is exactly the same as the "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe, excepting that it does not have the rakes or leaf lifter. The attachments are a pair of hoes that can be set to work to or from the row, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong and capable of standing hard usage for years. Price \$3.75.

The "FIRE FLY" Plow.

This tool is invaluable for those who have small gardens. The mold-board is tempered and polished steel. The depth may be changed very quickly. The low price brings it within the reach of all. **Price \$2.**

Very useful to plow up the chicken yards.

**The "PLANET JR." 12-Tooth Strawberry Cultivator and Harrow.**

This comparatively new tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It is carefully made and finished, has a high frame and the chisel-shape teeth cut an inch wide each, and may be worn down three inches before that width is lessened or the teeth worn out; even then they are cheaply replaced.

It may be set with teeth trailing, by simply changing one bolt in each tooth.

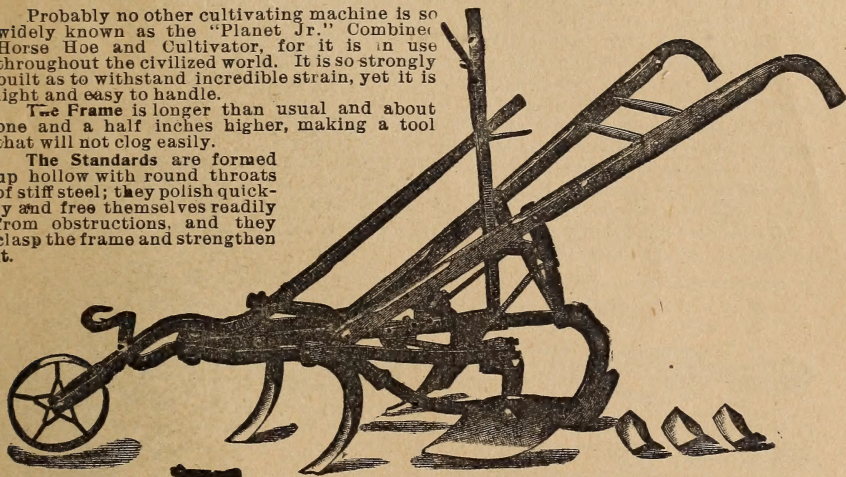
The foot lever pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting, and controls the depth of the rear teeth. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to twelve inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. **Price, Complete, \$8.**

The "PLANET JR." No. 8 Horse Hoe.

Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions, and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.



The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator, which are moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms; exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

Handle and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.

The Reversible Side Hoes, patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows or hillers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine horse hoe, working so shallow and close, without injury to the roots, that an immense amount of hand labor is avoided.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest. **Price \$7.50.**

The "PLANET JR." No. 6 Horse Hoe

Has the same steels as above, but no runner attachment for regulating the depth, or handle braces. **Price \$6.75.**

SLUG SHOT, AN INFALLIBLE INSECTICIDE,



One Gal. Duster.



One-half Gal. Duster.



Canister.

IMPLEMENTS FOR THE ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE USE OF SLUG SHOT.

The Duster is the commonest implement in use for applying Slug Shot on potatoes, cranberries, cabbage and vine crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half gallon and gallon and are bottomed with very finely perforated material. Price 35 and 50c. each.

The Complete Garden Bellows.—It is intended for use among the roses, shrubs and small trees. It is strongly and neatly made, substantial in all its parts. Price \$1.50.

Canister.—This can holds half a pint; it has a screw top, perforated with fine and close small holes. Is well suited for ladies' use on house plants and for flowers. Price, filled, 25c.

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT?

SLUG SHOT is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown.

IT KILLS the potato bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs.

IT KILLS the black fleas on cabbage, turnips, beets, radishes and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants.

IT KILLS the cabbage worm and also the current and gooseberry worm, the aphid or green fly on roses and other flowers.

HAS PREVENTED the ravages of the curculio and canker worm on fruit trees; has likewise been used around beans, melons, squash, etc., to the detriment of the ravages of the cut worms. Keeps the striped bugs from all vine crops.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, price per 5 lbs. 40c.; 10 lbs. 60c.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50; bbl. 230 lbs., loose in bulk, \$10.

SMALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Steel Trowel.—It is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, meeting a long felt want. Price 50c.; postpaid, 60c.



Lang's Hand-Weeder.—One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each 25c.; postpaid, 30c.



Hazeltine Weeder.—Of the best solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country. Each 25c.; postpaid, 30c.



Excelsior Weeder.—A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. Each 25c.; postpaid, 35c.

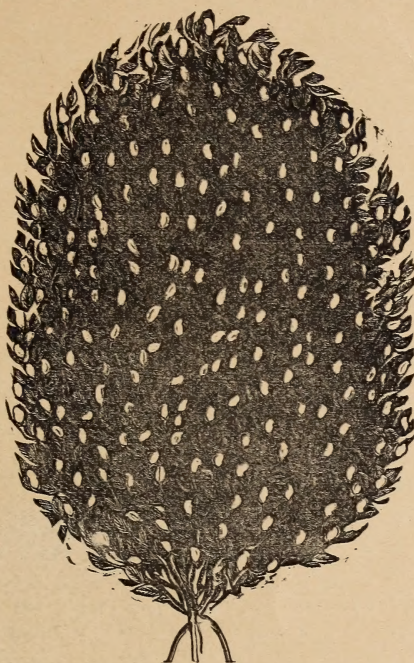


THE COMBINATION WEEDER.

Combining, as it does, both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and the most perfect Weeder on the market. It is neatly and strongly made of malleable iron (tinned) and allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at the same price as other weeders. Each 30c.; postpaid 35c.

The Idaho Field or Coffee Pea!

ADAPTED TO THE ARID REGIONS.



A STOCK FEED THAT IS RAPIDLY GROWING IN FAVOR.

It grows and matures without irrigation, apparently gathering sufficient moisture from the atmosphere. It is easily cultivated and very prolific. It has been tried in a small way in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, and we find that it does well in nearly all of the western states. The plant is easily cultivated, and one plant sometimes produces as high as 1,000 pods. It will yield from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It does best planted in drills three feet apart, one pea every fifteen inches. Fifteen pounds is sufficient for one acre. For stock its fattening properties are said to be excellent, and as a food for milch cows, the test has proven equally satisfactory. For feeding, the peas can be soaked until they become soft or they can be ground and fed in the meal. Three quarts of the meal is an average ration per day for working horses; about the same per day for milch cows or fattening stock. Hogs require one to three pints of meal to the feed, according to the size of the animal.

When browned and ground for coffee we find it a most excellent substitute. It is not as nourishing as the coffee of commerce, but parties who have tried it speak very highly of it and have often called for a second cup—hence the name Coffee Pea. The Idaho Coffee Pea may have been known for a hundred years, but that does not lessen its value. It is easily grown when it is under irrigation, and frost and wind seem to have no appreciable effect upon it. It grows almost anywhere and produce more stock food to the acre than any other plant. A bushel of the peas weighs 70 pounds. Cooked like the native garden pea it is equally as good for the table and makes delicious soup. Weavils, grasshoppers and other insects do not destroy or prey upon it, and, as far as known, it has no insect enemies.

Price per pound 15c.; per 100 pounds \$12.50; if to be sent by mail 25c. per lb.

F. Barteldes & Co. SEED CATALOGUE.

LAWRENCE,
KANSAS.

1898

Jan.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Feb.							March.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28						27	28	29	30	31		

April.							May.							June.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	29	30		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31											

July.							Aug.							Sep.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	

Oct.							Nov.							Dec.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
						1			1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31